The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1898. NO. 23

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4:30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.10	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.25	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.42	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.46	
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.17		3.03	7.10	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.23	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.38	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.44	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.48	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	8.06	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York.....	2.13	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.23; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.15, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	NORTH. Mixed.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. No. 6.	SOUTH. Mail.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m			A. M.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20		Robertsdale	11 39	6 39		1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32		Cook's	11 24	6 27		1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44		Cole's	11 09	6 15		1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10		Saltillo	10 39	5 35		12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17		Three Springs	10 30	5 28		12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29		*Beersville	10 15	5 16		12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43		Rockhill	9 53	4 54		12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00		Shirley	9 38	4 39		11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08		*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31		11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28		Mount Union	9 15	4 16		11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m			a. m.	p. m.		a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	4 55
5 43	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 02
5 35	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 10
5 31	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 14
5 25	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 20
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

THE COMBINE SOUGHT TO BE MADE.

All the Anti-Republican Forces Trying to Make a Dicker With Each Other.

The Democratic Harmony Committee and Mr. Wanamaker's Mugwump Organization Meet on the Same Day in Philadelphia—Mr. Wanamaker Gets Off the Same Old Sour Grapes Speech and the Democrats Have One of Their Same Old Fights. How the State Treats the Local Taxpayer.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—"If Donnelly says there ever was more than two policemen at any polling place in my ward he is a liar," shouted ex-Magistrate Jeter J. Hughes, the leader of the Delehunty Democracy, at the harmony meeting here last week.

Whereupon Magistrate Donnelly, of the Ryan Democracy, in a harmonious spirit of repartee and a geographically limited sense of judicial dignity, responded:

"If I had you outside I would punch your face."

The meeting of which this was a characteristic incident, and the meeting on the same day of Mr. Wanamaker's so-called Business Men's League, which seems to be an invention for pulling the business man's leg, together with the announcement of an attempt to make a truck-and-dicker deal between the two representative bodies, with Dr. Swallow between as the tongue of the wagon, made the last week a Democratic one, so far as news is concerned. For whatever is anti-Republican, by whatever name it is called temporarily, is Democratic, since it is the Democratic party which will profit in the state and nation by every vote cast against Republican candidates.

Moreover, there is no longer any concealment of the terms of the bargain that is sought to be made, nor of the stake which each party to the combine is expected to throw into the pot. The Democrats have already, at the Altoona convention, turned their backs on the national principles upon which they fought the last campaign. True, they did not do so without consulting the national leaders of their party, for I happen to know that in response to an inquiry from Colonel Guffey, as to how far they could go without being cast out of the fold, National Chairman Jones gave him full liberty to adopt or denounce any doctrine as might seem to him good, adding plaintively that he didn't see "the chance for Democratic success was very good anywhere this fall fall anyhow." Nor would they be, in the face of the magnificent Republican administration which the people are to vote their opinion of in November, but that the discordant efforts of a few disappointed Republicans, who think their membership in the millionaires' club ought to make them the dictators of the party, and of a serviceable lot of others who are always willing to shout for anybody who will pan out for "the legitimate expenses of the campaign," are enough to give interest to the situation and challenge every local Republican to do his duty.

Doctor Swallow, for his share, has already cast into the pot the distinctive principles of the Prohibition party, and is too busy abusing and maligning everything Republican (with the same reckless tongue which brought him to trial in the Williamsport conference of his church upon the charge of being both a common and a specific and particular liar), to intimate to his hearers that whisky ought not to flow free as water.

The sacrifices which Republicans who are asked to leave their party will be expected to make were clearly outlined in Mr. Wanamaker's speech which was received with enthusiasm almost amounting to a tumult among the select gathering of 25 people to whom he read it. They are expected to see the Democrats and go them one further; to cast behind them not only their national but their state principles; to forget that there are such things as Democrats and Republicans, and to enter into secret alliance with any and every force which in the past has shown itself hostile to their party or the principles it represents, to the sole end of overthrowing the present leadership of their party, under which it has won the grandest and greatest victories in all its victorious history. That's all, and with the frankness of a tail that has determined to wag the dog, or wag itself off a-trying, they brandish the declaration in advance that the men they hope to elect to the legislature under the guise of Republicans will all be pledged in advance not to go into the Republican caucus; in other words, not to abide the judgment of the party majority on any party question.

Whom they will vote for for governor and the other state positions, and for congressmen-at-large, and for congressmen in the various districts, they do not say. The presumption is that their Democratic allies have made silence upon this point a condition of fellowship, leaving the matter open for separate dickering in various districts, according to circumstances. Well, it may be possible to make people forget all about the war and the tremendous questions which it leaves yet to be settled; forget that there is such a thing as Democracy and Republicanism, and turn a campaign whose issues are as important as any in 30 years upon the mere question of how many pasters and folders the legislature should employ, and what it should pay them per day, but the success of the scheme is open to doubt as clearly as its motives are open to suspicion.

It is said that "Hell hath no demon like a woman scorned," but she is good company alongside of a disappointed office-seeker, whose wrath would command the sun and the moon to stand still until his vengeance was satisfied. Garcia, taking his hungry Cuban army to the hills in a pet because Shafter wouldn't let him run the town, doesn't compare with these men demanding the heads of the Republican leaders under whose leadership they were fairly, squarely and completely defeated by the party in their aspirations for office. It is more like a demand from Spain that Dewey and Schley shall be not promoted, but dismissed from their commands.

Mr. Wanamaker's speech at his little gathering, as a matter of fact, was disappointing, although it was much admired by the city papers, which get from four to six columns of good advertising from him every day. It was brilliant and vigorous, but it was the brilliancy of the will-o-the-wisp, and the unprofitable vigor of a kicking mule. It was full of vituperative abuse of Republican administration of state affairs, but alleged nothing specific, and only repeated in general and more picturesque terms the old and discredited charges for which Dr. Swallow, when he put them in definite form, was criminally convicted in the Dauphin county court. It set up a ghost of dishonesty in state affairs, and then scared at it, although not one dollar has been lost or stolen from the state treasury by mismanagement or dishonesty in all the years of Republican administration, and it cried out against alleged extravagance and oppressive taxation under which the people are groaning, although not a man in all the state of Pennsylvania, except he has money at interest, pays a special license for conducting a particular business, or is a stockholder in a bank, a railroad company, or some like corporation, pays one cent of tax toward the support of the state government, directly or indirectly. If anyone will take the trouble to look at the official records he will see that there is only one county in the state, that of Philadelphia, which does not get directly back from the state in appropriations for local purposes, and which go to lighten the burden of local taxation, thousands of dollars more than it pays in, running in some of the poorer counties as high as eight times as much. There are only two counties, Philadelphia and Allegheny, which do not get back more money for common school purposes alone than all that their citizens pay in. The individual citizen in Pennsylvania, under the legislation which the Republican party has made, pays nothing as an individual toward the support of the state government. The corporation taxes and the special taxes and the license fees upon particular classes of business foot the entire bill, and amount to over $3,000,000 besides, which is divided among the counties to lighten the burdens of local taxation.

This is the sort of a Republican record which anybody has to go up against who undertakes to make anti-Republican fight on state issues. The truth is that the state of Pennsylvania is not the oppressor of its citizens, but their benefactor, and nobody is "groaning" under anything worse than an unsatisfied ambition to hold office, or something he has eaten that doesn't agree with him There are a good many people, you know, who mistake their inactive liver for an active conscience.

Mr. Wanamaker's speech was brilliantly composed, however, and as a piece of vituperative English reflects credit on the man who wrote it. "But that," as Mr. Kipling would say, "is another story."

GEORGE H. WELSHONS.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as he ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

Comment on a Former Letter Published in the "Item."

In the issue of August 10th of the ITEM, "Adviser" tells us what he thinks should be the work of a modern school-board. He says: "No matter shonld agitate the Board of Education of Pennsylvania so much as the high school system." It is well for us to think along these lines, but we doubt the propriety of making the high school too high to be practicable in small villages such as our friend mentions. It is true that the age demands more advanced schoools, that the masses demand better educational facilities and that our children should be more fully prepared for the duties of life, in the common school; but is there not a possibility of failing to give our boys and girls "a firm foundation for life" if all towns should adopt a course of study such as "Adviser" prescribes. Notice that by this course of study the youth is required to have a knowledge of Greek, to be able to read at least three books of Cæsar, and have a comprehensive knowledge of plane geometry. He must know algebra and be familiar with physics. Besides these, many other things are required and all is to be done in two years. Nothing is said about the elementary and preparatory courses which lead up to this "high school course." As before stated, it is true that the age is demanding these requirements for the high school, and we believe that a great majority of the people will agree with us when we say that the primary and the preparatory, or intermediate, schools in many of our towns are being neglected because it is popular to plan for and talk about the high school. Those who are in position to know tell us that many of our boys and girls who have "passed" the course in the high school and have graduated and are turned away from the "people's college" professing to be able to read Greek and Latin fluently, can hardly read their own language and cannot pass a fair examination in English grammar and arithmetic. It is well for the English-speaking children of America to be able to speak and write in a foreign tongue, but it is better for them to speak and write the English language correctly. Very often, instead of being placed on a firm foundation for life, our schools prepare our boys and girls for dudes and flirts. This is not the fault of the school; but it is the result of persuading the youth that he knows when he does not know. In many instances this kind of spirit which is inculcated into the youthful mind does not fit the boy for a good mechanic, a practical clerk, or an accurate banker; but it does make him a "man of music," an artist who takes a five dollar camera and makes "pictures of all the places of interest" about which his grandmother has told him but about which he does not have enough energy to read, or a burden to the parents who board him. We want more training that inspires the boy to take up some honest occupation or profession and helps make the world better. Let us have better high schools and more of them, but while we are planning for these let us not forget that the high school cannot prepare a boy for a successful career in life unless he is well trained in the primary and intermediate schools; for, says Comenius: "If the superstructure is not to totter, the foundation must be laid well." When we look over the curriculum of some of our high schools and study the courses therein prescribed, we are made to believe that truly "history repeats itself" for surely the course of the old humanistic schools is becoming popular. It is certainly encouraging when we realize that in technical acquirements the boy of twelve to-day is better informed than the man of fifty was fifty years ago; but does he have more of that knowledge which enables him to be a good citizen and an honest business man? Is it the primary object of many of our schools to develop the whole man, or is it the object to so polish his outward appearance by giving him a smattering of Latin, Greek, French, etc., that his defects may be hidden or covered? Education should make men social and humane, it should make them better citizens because they are better prepared for the different fields of labor; it should make the farmer a better tiller of the soil, the mechanic a more successful mechanic and the laborer a more contented and happy laborer, and above all it should make the Christian a more faithful Christian. We believe it does do all of these; we believe that nothing has done so much toward giving us our high degree of American civilization; that the debt of gratitude which we owe to men like Horace Mann, Henry Barnard and Thaddeus Stevens, who were the apostles of the American school system, can never be appreciated; but let us be careful that the practicability of our schools is not destroyed by trying to have a popular high school at the expense of elementary training. The foundation of American citizenship is laid in the elementary training of our boys and girls. Therefore, while we want to see all our youths have the advantage of a high school training we want first to see them more thoroughly drilled in English and arithmetic and the elementary sciences before they take up the higher branches.

J. G. D.

CALVIN.

Miss Jennie Wright visited at Colfax last week.

Adam Roland is building a large wagon shed.

Frank Miller, of Huntingdon, made a business trip here on Monday.

Sherman Cornelius and wife visited his brother Grant's family over Sunday.

Mrs. N. D. Shaffer is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Hoover, of Grafton.

Jacob Bumgardner and G. W. Pheasant have gone to Penn township to run D. K. Coder's sawmill.

Miss Minnie Hoover, of Grafton, is spending a two-weeks' visit among her Trough Creek friends.

Miss Dever, of Franklin county, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Steel, returned to her home on Monday.

Pine Grove Sunday school has taken the lead in picnics among the Trough Creek Sunday schools. Perhaps others may follow.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30, class at 10.30 and mission meeting at 7.30.

Eddie Leitenberger, wife and family, of Johnstown, who have been spending two or three weeks with grandparents and uncles, returned to their home on Monday.

Our young people had quite a good time on last Friday night at the Red Oak spring. I am not sure whether it was a corn roast or a pumpkin roast or a peace jubilee, but it was a very enjoyable gathering.

J. B. Gosnell, N. Q. Wright and family, Graham Wright and family, C. M. Glasgow and family, J. F. Swope and family, Philip Gosnell and wife and J. W. Hoover were among those who attended the Mapleton woods meeting on Sunday.

Our visitors during the week were Mordecai Chilcote and sister, of Three Springs; Samuel Saylor, wife and family, Mrs. Detwiler, Miss Lizzie Pheasant, Ed Harbaugh and Thos. Saylor, all of Morrison's Cove, Blair county; John Steel and wife, of Huntingdon.

On Wednesday last a heavy rain and wind storm passed over this section. The steeple on the Methodist church was badly damaged by a bolt of lightning. The probable damage is about $125 and is covered by insurance. At S. H. Pheasant's the wind blew down some fruit trees. Corn and fruit suffered very much.

TROUGH CREEK.

The Pine Grove picnic has been postponed until Saturday, September 10th.

Geo. Greenland is running the engine for D. K. Coder at his sawmill in Penn township.

Folks are coming five and six miles to make cider at Wright's old kind but improved press.

Curtis Greenland and Lynn Steel are taking in Gettysburg and Williams Grove this week.

I must again remind the supervisor of the out-of-repair culvert between A. T. Coder's house and barn.

Many more people from our valley attended the meeting at Mapleton last Sunday than did the Newton camp.

W. L. and O. T. Swope each burned their new ground last week, something that is not as common as it was forty years ago.

Our farmers were building strongly on the late potatoes but their hopes are likely to be blasted as there are but very few tubers on them, so few indeed that the late crop bids fair to be even shorter than the early one.

I am informed that H. G. Swope has come to the conclusion that riding a bicycle is not good for his health and consequently has abandoned the wheel. It is our opinion that very many persons' health will be ruined by the wheel.

The storm of last Wednesday wrecked the Calvin M. E. church considerably. Not having definite report am unable to give particulars. While the rain did much good to growing crops the wind storm blew off much of the fruit and blew the corn down that it will add very much to the labor of shocking.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Republican State League Convention.

On account of the Republican State League Convention, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 7 to 9, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets on September 5, 6 and 7, from all ticket stations in Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, at rate of a *single fare for the round trip* (minimum rate, twenty-five cents). These tickets will be valid for return passage until September 16, 1898, inclusive. 8-31-2t

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.

French Fishing Schooner Sunk Near the Wreck of the Bourgogne.

SIXTEEN SAILORS DROWNED.

La Coquette and the Steamship Norge Collided in a Fog Off Newfoundland—The Steamer Brings the Saved to New York Port—Men Drown Before Help Came From the Norge.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Thingvalla line steamship Norge sunk the French fishing schooner La Coquette, of Bayonne, France, on Saturday on the Grand Banks off Newfoundland.

The captain and eight seamen were saved. Sixteen went down with the unfortunate vessel.

The weather was generally fine to the banks of Newfoundland, when it became foggy, with patches of clear weather.

On Saturday, August 20, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the weather was foggy, but not so thick that the vessel's speed was reduced.

Captain Knudsen said he could see about three cable lengths ahead. The wind was fairly brisk from the west-southwest, when a vessel suddenly loomed up from the north, with sail full, and stood directly across the bow of the steamer.

The bells were rung to stop and back at full speed, but too late to check the steamer's headway to a full stop.

The stranger, a fishing schooner, fell across the bow, and with a crash was forced over and sunk.

As the impact occurred, three men sprang aboard the Norge. The passengers, most of whom were on deck, rushed about in confusion, alarmed at the shock, but soon quieted when they learned that the steamship was uninjured.

In the meantime a boat was lowered and six men and a dog were picked up. The fishing vessel sank almost immediately, and, in sinking, carried with her sixteen of her crew. Among those saved was the captain.

Captain Knudsen, of the Norge, said that, as a steam vessel, he was obliged to keep out of the way of all sailing craft, but that this was a time when the sailing vessel could do more to help herself than the steamer. The latter was going ahead at full speed, for the fog was not, in the judgment of the captain, sufficient to reduce headway.

The fisherman was an active vessel, had a good breeze and was under good steerage way, but made no attempt to avoid the collision, keeping his sails full until squarely under the bow.

The collision occurred so suddenly that the steamship's headway could not be stopped promptly. The large hull of the Norge should have been visible for a long distance. This is the substance of Captain Knudsen's statement.

The nine rescued mariners were brought to New York port by the Norge Thursday.

POISONING BY ICE CREAM.

Women, Children and Men Suffer Remote From Medical and Nursing Facilities.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. (Special).—Ice cream prepared with lemon extract purchased from a traveling salesman a few days ago caused the death of three persons.

The dead are: Mrs. Herman Michaelis, New York; Mrs. William Seder, wife of a Mount Vernon street inspector, Robert Jones, farmer, living near Greenfield, Ulster County.

Those seriously ill are: Mrs. C. E. Allen, New York; Allen, two children of the above; Herman Ausderch, Mount Vernon; Miss Alice Cleater, Brooklyn; Mrs. Hansen, New York; H. J. Harding, New York; Mark Holmes, New York; Mrs. Arthur Jones, Floyd Jones, Ward Jones, Edward Jones, Wm. Jones, of Mountaindale; Mrs. Wm. Jones Mrs. D. A. Osburn, Newburg; Otto Seifert, New York; Mrs. Snyder, New York; Miss Louise Snyder, New York; Mrs. H. Stuphoff, Brooklyn; Miss Katherine Taylor, Philadelphia, Penn., Henry Weber, New York.

These constitute nearly all summer guests at Arthur Jones's cottages at Greenfield, about five miles from Mountaindale and the proprietor's parents and his family.

The ice cream was eaten at Sunday's dinner, and about 9 o'clock that night Mrs. Seder was attacked with nausea. Soon after others were similarly attacked and by midnight the two cottages were filled with the sick.

Dr. J. F. Curlette, of Mountaindale, was summoned and he diagnosed the cases as ptomaine poisoning. He called Dr. Munson, of Woodbourne, and the two have worked incessantly.

Mrs. Seder died Tuesday, Mrs. Michaelis Wednesday night and early Thursday morning Robert Jones died.

Dr. Curlette then believed at least half a dozen more deaths would occur.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

A Majority of the Members Meet in Washington For Consultation.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The first meeting of a majority of the American Peace Commissioners took place Thursday at the State Department, when at 12 o'clock Secretary Day was joined by Senators Davis and Frye. Prior to this the Senatorial members of the Commission had had a conference of two hours with the President.

The meeting of the three Commissioners will be the only one of a concerted character until September 15, when the five Commissioners will come to Washington for a final conference before sailing for Paris.

The commissioners definitely decided upon by the President to negotiate a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain are: William R. Day, of Ohio, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, and William P. Frye, of Maine, United States Senators; Edward V. White, of Louisiana, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Whitelaw Reid, of New York, editor of the New York Tribune.

It is probable that the proceedings will be conducted in the English language, although that question has not been fully determined. If the proceedings are carried on in French, in accordance with the usual custom, Mr. Justice White will prove a valuable member of the commission, for he speaks French fluently.

Killed Wife, Daughter, and Self.

W. M. Sewall, a well-to-do merchant, of Russell, Iowa, shot and killed his wife, his ten-year-old daughter, and himself. Financial troubles was the cause.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Commodore John W. Philip has been assigned to command the North Atlantic squadron.

Senor Vicuna, the new Minister from Chile, presented his credentials to President McKinley.

General Boynton has been ordered by the War Department to report on the condition of the hospitals at Chickamauga, Ga.

Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Clous, judge-advocate, has been designated as Secretary and Recorder of the Commission on Government of Cuba.

It was stated that an investigation of the conduct of the war would almost certainly be made by the Administration before Congress assembled.

Ordnance department officers were relieved that the Mauser rifles surrendered at Manila were to be returned, as it was felt that their use by our army would be inadvisable.

The repairing of the Manila cable was the work of the United States Army Signal Corps.

General Merriam, who left San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu, has been ordered to erect barracks, a hospital and officers' quarters at Honolulu, besides surveying the harbor.

Paymasters have been ordered to sail for Manila from San Francisco.

There are strong indications that a general investigation of the army administration, especially of the medical and subsistence departments, will be ordered. Secretary Alger is in favor of a searching examination of these departments.

Domestic.

The Government has acquired the Broadwater Hotel and Natatorium at Helena, Mont., for use as a permanent sanitarium. It is an ideal spot for sick soldiers and sailors.

John Carrigan, sixty years old, a cartman, Buffalo, N. Y., was murdered by his son Frank, thirty-three years old, while he slept. The old man's head was nearly severed from the body by an axe. Carrigan was arrested, after making a desperate resistance, during which he was severely clubbed.

In a quarrel between John Smart and Paul Peters, two well-known guides at Kinso, Maine, Peters shot Smart through the left lung. Smart died from the effects of the wound. Peters gave himself up to Sheriff Gehigan and was locked up.

The blowing out of a valve in the digester at No. 6 mill of the International Paper Company at Berlin, N. H., scalded to death Martin Lydeon and severely injured Peter Materson.

President Wattles, of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb., has appointed a special committee to wait upon President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court Justices and other dignitaries and invite them to attend the peace jubilee on October 10.

Ralph W. Wireback was convicted at Lancaster, Penn., of murder in the first degree for the murder of David B. Landis, a millionaire, in April last.

Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin, pardoned Patrick McDonald, an inmate of the State prison. McDonald is over eighty years old, and has been for thirty years a "trusty." McDonald pleaded guilty and was given a life sentence for murder.

George Erwin, a prize fighter, was shot and killed at Macon, Mo., by Ellis Houston. The killing followed a quarrel over a debt of $1.75.

Mrs. C. E. Makkemaus, of Jacksonville, Cal., sacrificed her life in saving her three children from death in a fire started by the accidental upsetting of a lamp. All were terribly burned. The mother is dead, but the children will recover.

Nathan Hollenbeck, a deputy poundmaster, of Oakland, Cal., was shot dead by Quan Mon, a Chinese gardener, who was watching for vegetable thieves. Mon surrendered.

The business portion of Carterville, Ill., was almost completely wiped out by fire. Twenty-five business firms were burned out and several residences were destroyed. The loss was about $250,000, with but small insurance.

The forgery case against Mrs. Myra Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, has been dismissed.

The Herreschoffs will turn out for the Morgan-Iselin syndicate, the fastest and costliest ninety-footer ever built. The contract has been signed, and the cost is placed at $120,000.

Sixty prospectors, just returned to Tacoma, Wash., from Copper River, Alaska, tell stories of terrible suffering. They say that an unknown number of men, estimated at fully fifty, have lost their lives by drowning in Copper River, or falling into crevasses of the Valdes glacier while getting back to the seacoast.

Rev. J. B. Fletcher was riddled with buckshot while standing in a pulpit at Smiley, Ga., while he was attempting to organize a Congregational Church at that place. He was not killed.

William C. Hinchman, a wealthy cranberry grower of Haddonfield, N. J., was instantly killed by a trolley-car near Haddonfield. He was driving in a buggy, when the car struck him, and he was thrown under the car wheels.

An explosion at the plant of the Chattanooga Powder Company at Coltowah Station, eighteen miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., killed two men, Lucius B. Eakin and Harton Mortchke, and wounded seriously six others. After the explosion the plant was destroyed by fire.

A passenger train on the Atlantic, Knoxville and Northern was wrecked in a collision with freight cars three miles south of Knoxville, Tenn. Two of the train crew were fatally injured. Engineer Bert Garwood, of Blue Ridge, Ga., was killed, and the fireman, name unknown, was fatally injured. Several passengers were slighty injured.

The fifth trial of A. K. Ward at Memphis, Tenn., charged with forging notes to the amount of nearly $250,000, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. All the previous attempts to convict Ward had resulted in mistrials.

Foreign.

The important financial weekly paper of Spain, the Estafeta, supports the party which favors the abandonment of the Philippines.

Sir Thomas Lipton, of London, contributed $10,000 to relieve sick and wounded American soldiers.

Freda Maloff, of Chicago, who introduced the whirl dance at the World's Fair, arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the Topeka. She brought $62,000 from the Klondike.

Eighteen persons were killed and a number of others seriously injured at Foggia, eighty miles east-northeast of Naples, Italy, by the collapse of a building in which a crowd of peasants had taken refuge during a thunderstorm.

OUR PEACE COMMISSION.

The Men Who Will Arrange Terms With Spain.

LEANINGS OF THE MEMBERS.

A Majority, Composed of Senators Davis and Frye and Whitelaw Reid, Are Believed to Be Annexationists—Views of Justice White Not Known—Judge Day's Conservatism.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—The Cabinet is devoting a large share of the time to matters which will come before the Peace Commission. At the adjournment of the last meeting Secretary Day announced that four members of the commission had been selected—Secretary Day, Supreme Court Justice White, Senators Davis and Frye and Whitelaw Reid.

There was some doubt about the acceptance by Justice White of a place on the commission, as he feared that his duties on the bench would force him to decline the President's offer.

Secretary Day finally announced that Justice White of the Supreme Court had accepted a Commissionership; that all now have accepted, and that the Peace Commission stands completed, as follows:

William R. Day, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, United States Senator.

William P. Frye, of Maine, United States Senator.

Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Three of the members of the Commission, Senator Davis, Senator Frye and Mr. Reid are strongly in favor of holding all of the Philippines. Secretary of State Day holds to the view that Manila City, bay and harbor are enough for the United States to take. It is said, though, that he is open to conviction and will be guided in his conclusions by what may appear best for the country.

The views of Justice White on the Philippine question are not definitely known. It is said by some of his friends that he will favor holding all territory over which the flag floats. He will be a valuable member of the Commission, since he speaks Spanish fluently, and is familiar with Spanish laws which govern in the islands.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Careers of the Men Appointed to Settle the Details of a Peace Treaty With Spain.

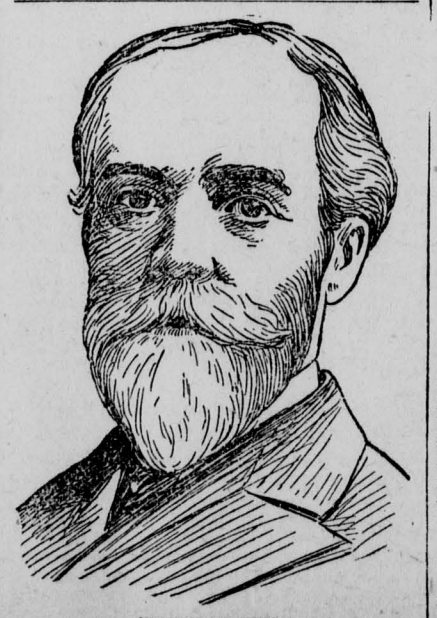
William R. Day had had no prominent part in the country's history previous to his appointment as Secretary Sherman's first assistant on April 23, 1897. Since then, however, he has been one of the President's strongest advisers and has cared for the diplomatic phase of this country's history almost entirely alone. He was born at Ravenna, Ohio, April 17, 1849, and comes from a distinguished line of judges. He entered into the practice of law in 1872. In 1886 he was elected to the bench of the

SECRETARY OF STATE W. R. DAY.

Common Pleas Court in Canton by both political parties, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, but failing health compelled him to retire before entering on his duties. After being appointed Secretary of State to succeed John Sherman, who resigned on April 26 last, he conducted the important and delicate negotiations that were intrusted to him with an ability that elicited the approval of the country.

Whitelaw Reid.

Whitelaw Reid has been prominent as an orator, politician, statesman, and journalist since the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Descended from early settlers in the Western country, he was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837. He was prepared for college by an uncle, and graduated from Miami University. After his graduation he became prin-



WHITELAW REID.

cipal of a school at South Charleston, Ohio, and in one year had saved enough money to pay his father his college expenses and to purchase The Xenia News. This journal, outside of Illinois, was the first to support Lincoln. In 1867 he went to New York City and was appointed managing editor of the New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. He subsequently gained control of the Tribune. He accepted from President Harrison the appointment of Minister to France. He returned to New York in 1892, becoming the candidate for Vice-President of the Republican party on President Harrison's second nomination, but was defeated.

Justice Edward D. White.

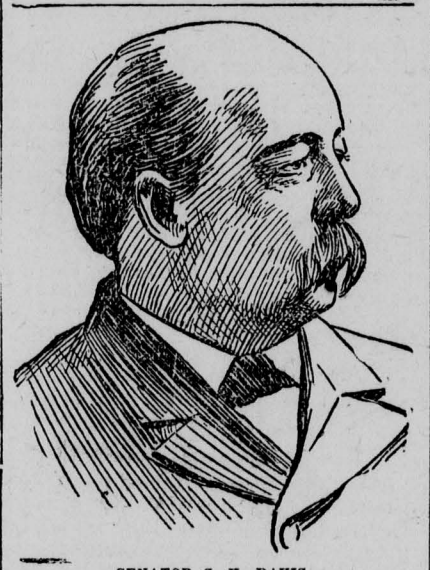
Justice Edward Douglass White has been in active public life since he was a young man. He was born in Lafourche, La., in 1845, and is descended from a notable line of barristers and judges. When a young man he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and afterward transferred to Georgetown College, being there at the commencement of the civil war. Leaving college, he entered the Confederate ranks as a private and served throughout the four years, being a prisoner for part of the time. In 1868 Mr. White was admitted to the bar in New

JUSTICE E. D. WHITE.

Orleans, and in 1874 was elected a State Senator, serving four years. At the close of his Senatorial career he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He was elected United States Senator in 1891, and served until he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Cleveland. He is the owner of extensive sugar plantations in Louisiana, and has the reputation of being the wealthiest member of the New Orleans bar.

Cushman K. Davis.

Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, of Minnesota, has been in the higher house since 1887. He was born in Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838, and the same year his parents moved to Wisconsin. In 1860 he began the practice of law, and two years later enlisted in the Northern army, resigning in 1864 on account of ill health. In 1866 he was elected to the Minnesota Legislature, having moved there after the



SENATOR C. K. DAVIS.

war, and in 1868 was appointed United States District Attorney, serving five years. In 1873 he was elected Governor of Minnesota by a majority of one vote, and twenty years afterward, by a strange coincidence, received the same majority for the United States Senate. Since John Sherman's retirement from the Senate Mr. Davis has been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator William P. Frye.

Senator William P. Frye was born in Lewiston, Me., on September 2, 1830. Graduating from Bowdoin College in 1850, he soon sprang into prominence, and in 1861 was elected to the Maine House, serving

SENATOR W. P. FRYE.

three terms. In 1864 he was a Presidential elector, and in 1866 and 1867 was Mayor of Lewiston. During the latter year he was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1871 he first took his seat in the National House, and in 1885 was elected United States Senator to succeed Mr. Blaine, and has been a member of the Senate ever since.

The Blockade Raised.

The merchant vessels of the world are now open to enter and leave all Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The State Department, Washington, holds that no further proclamation is needed raising the blockade of these islands.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

35	**MILK AND CREAM.**		
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2½c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			23,714
Condensed milk, cans			164
Cream, cans			727
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	19
Firsts	17½	@	18½
Thirds to seconds	14½	@	17
State—Thirds to firsts	14½	@	18
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	13	@	15½
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	13½
Low grades	11½	@	12
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	7¼	@	7¾
Small	8	@	8½
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	—	@	2
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	15	@	15½
Jersey—Fancy	16	@	16½
Western—Choice	—	@	15
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 80
Medium, choice, 1897	1 30	@	1 35
Pea, choice, 1897	1 25	@	1 30
Red kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 95
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 45
Yellow eye	1 40	@	1 45
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 30	@	2 32½
Green peas, bags	—	@	80
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Alexander, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Common sorts, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Seckel, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	4	@	7
Watermelons, ₱ 100	4 00	@	10 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	30	@	1 00
Plums, W. N. Y., 8-lb basket	15	@	40
	HOPS.		
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	16
1896, prime	6	@	6½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	16
Good to prime	10	@	11
Old odds	1	@	3½
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	50
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	—	@	15
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Chickens, Phila	10	@	16
Western, dry picked	10½	@	11
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Ducks, Western	5	@	7
L. I., spring, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Geese, Eastern, spring, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 00
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	67½	@	70
Clover mixed	30	@	35
Straw—Long rye	25	@	40
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, L. I. white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	1 00	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₱ box	40	@	75
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	10	@	40
Beans, L. I., ₱ bag	50	@	1 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	25	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	65	@	75
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ 100	—	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100	—	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ doz	25	@	40
Asparagus, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 50
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	30	@	50
Cauliflower, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Celery, ₱ doz	5	@	30
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	3 75	@	4 10
Spring Patents	4 40	@	4 65
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	—
No. 2 Red	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	39⅛
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	34
Track mixed	27½	@	29½
Rye—Western	47½	@	51
Barley—Feeding	33	@	34
Lard—City steam	5.00c	@	5.15c
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7¾	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	10½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 25	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 50	@	6 35
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 20	@	4 50
Country dressed	5	@	6½

DEMANDS OF THE PHILIPPINE REBELS.

Want Islands to Be Annexed by Either America or England.

MANILA, Philippine Islands (By Cable.)—At a conference between the insurgents and the Americans the former declared emphatically that they were willing to cooperate with the Americans and to surrender their arms promptly if assured that the islands would remain either an American or a British colony under the protectorate of the United States or Great Britain.

They threaten a fresh rebellion within a month if the Americans withdraw. Many Spaniards assert that they are eager to invest their fortunes in new enterprises, but that they fear ruin if the Americans withdraw.

The natives assert that the religious orders are instigating opposition to American supremacy.

Newspapers published in both the English and Spanish languages have already appeared.

General Aguinaldo, the leader of the insurgents, has issued orders to his soldiers to return to their homes.

The water supply of Manila, which was controlled by the native rebels and only allowed to run a few hours each day, has been turned on in full since General Merritt, the American Military Governor, reached an understanding with their chief.

The United States cruisers Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, and Raleigh will go to Hong Kong immediately to dock and clean, permission having been obtained from the British Government.

The situation at Manila has improved greatly. Business is thriving.

Missionaries For Our New Possessions.

After an enthusiastic discussion at Frankfort, Ky., in which many of the 400 delegates to the General Baptist Association of Kentucky took part, favorable action was taken on the proposition to send missionaries to the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands.

CANADIAN RELATIONS.

The Anglo-American High Commission Meets at Quebec

PROBLEMS TO BE SETTLED.

Lord Herschell Elected Chairman of the Commission—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks Leader of the American Delegation—The Subjects Which Will Engage the Attention of the Body.

QUEBEC (Special).—Very brief was the inaugural meeting of the Anglo-American High Commission. It met in the Legislative Council chamber, a handsome apartment of Parliament House, decorated with British and American flags.

The membership of the Commission is as follows:

For the United States: Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, Chairman; Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Congressman Nelson Dingley, of Maine; General John W. Foster, former Secretary of State and ex-Minister to Spain, Russia and Mexico; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, former Minister to Germany and Austria, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts, former Minister to France.

SENATOR CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

For Canada: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies and John Charlton, M. P.

For England: Lord Herschell.

For Newfoundland: Sir James T. Winter, Premier of the Newfoundland Government.

The problems with which the Commission will deal are:

First—The question in respect to the fur seals in Behring Sea and the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

Second—Provisions in respect to the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the waters of their common frontiers.

Third—Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaska-Canadian boundary by legal and scientific experts if the Commission shall so decide or otherwise.

Fourth—Provisions for the transit of merchandise in transportation to or from either country, across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways and intermediate transit by sea.

Fifth—Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

Sixth—The question of the alien labor laws, applicable to the citizens of the United States and of Canada.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

(Who Heads Canada's Delegation on the Anglo-American High Commission.)

Seventh—Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

Eighth—Such readjustments and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry of the other, upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

Ninth—A revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting naval vessels of the lakes.

Tenth—Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line, by land or water, where the same is now so insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

Eleventh—Provisions for the convenience for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.

Twelfth—Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

On motion of Senator Fairbanks Lord Herschell was elected Chairman. The Secretaries are W. C. Cartwright, for Great Britain; C. P. Anderson, for United States, and H. Bourassa, M. P., Canada.

Mayor Parent and the City Counsel presented the civic address of welcome to the delegates.

Senator Fairbanks said, in replying, that Quebec was full of historic memories. Its soil had been enriched by English, American and French blood, which had been made glorious by the deeds of heroes, deeds that were our common heritage.

Baron Herschell reciprocated the friendly expressions of the last speaker, adding the hope, nay, the sanguine expectation, that the conference might result in establishing completely satisfactory relations and the fullest amity between neighboring peoples, relations which cannot fail to inure to the benefit of both countries.

KILLED BY A FALLING WALL.

Laborers Buried Alive in a Tunnel Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—Eight men were killed and five more badly injured, two fatally, at the Carnegie tunnel on the Chartiers Division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway early Tuesday morning. The accident was due to the wall of the tunnel caving in on a number of workmen.

The dead are B. L. Jones, foreman, of Ashland, Va.; Felix Mills, laborer, of Glendale, Penn.; Felicione Delsijnor, laborer, of Heidelberg, Penn.; Antonio Lostrappo, laborer, of Pittsburg; Vito Volpo, laborer of Pittsburg; Boniamino Romi, laborer, of Pittsburg; Tomaz Walasezy, laborer, of Pittsburg, and Domenico Grueva, laborer, of Pittsburg.

One of the injured men, colored, named William Wade, was taken to the West Pennsylvania Hospital in a dying condition. The hospital physician says he cannot recover. George Slack, a brakeman, of Carnegie, is among the injured. Several Italian laborers were slightly hurt, but their names are not known.

The men were part of a gang of sixty-eight employed by Casparius, a contractor, from Columbus, Ohio. They were engaged in tearing out the tunnel on the Chartiers Valley branch of the railroad, just west of the town of Carnegie. The work is being done at night in order not to interfere with traffic during the day. It has progressed for about a month without accident, and was nearing completion.

Monday night the gang of workmen was engaged in loading the train used in hauling out the dirt from the tunnel. A blast had been set off about an hour before. The men were preparing to pull down the west wall of the tunnel, had fixed a rope for this purpose, and were preparing to drill some holes for blasting. Suddenly the wall fell over on them. Every man standing at that end of the big excavation was buried alive. The other workmen at once began the work of rescue.

Felix Mills was one of the first taken out. William Wade, the colored man, was next reached. The bodies were recovered rapidly after that. Seven of the men were taken out dead. The tunnel is now being cleared of the debris, and no other dead or injured were found.

Most of the men employed on the work are Italians. They go by numbers instead of names, and nothing is known of their family relations. The dead were taken to the Carnegie Morgue and prepared for burial.

KILLED CHILDREN AND SELF.

A Mother's Crime Caused by a Drunken Husband.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Despondent over the conduct of her husband who lost his position through drink, Mrs. Kate Mangan killed herself and her two children by gas asphyxiation early Tuesday morning.

To make the death of her children more certain she cut their wrists with broken glass, then held a rubber tube to their mouths while the gas smothered them.

Mother and children were found by the husband lying side by side in the bed. The children were little tots, Katie, the eldest being only four and James, the baby, only eighteen months old.

James Mangan had been employed as a conductor on a street railway of the city, but had recently been drinking heavily. As a result of his intemperance he and his wife had many quarrels. Hoping to make him reform, his wife visited the office of the railway company Monday and told the Superintendent about his habits. She was disappointed in the result. Instead of reasoning with him, as she hoped the company would, he was discharged. There was only fifty cents in the house. He became despondent, and drank heavily after the news of his dismissal reached him. He came home, drunk, early Monday evening. He did not remember clearly about seeing his wife or children. He went to sleep, and awoke about one o'clock. Going into his wife's bedroom, he discovered her dead body and the corpses of his children.

MUSTERING OUT THE VOLUNTEERS.

General Order Issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—A general order has been issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army providing for the mustering out of such volunteer regiments as may be designated for discharge from the service. Only officers of the regular army will be detailed by the War Department to muster out troops.

The general order issued, which publishes the instructions for the muster out of volunteers, contains one feature of special interest in the provision for a physical examination of officers and men. This is important in the settlement of pension claims arising from war service, and was not inserted without opposition. It is ordered that a thorough examination be made of all officers and enlisted men immediately prior to their muster out, and the reports in each case will be made on blanks furnished for that purpose. Arrangements are also made for the payments of the muster-out troops at the State rendezvous.

A provision has been made for the sale to the enlisted men of their arms and accoutrements, at prices ranging from one cent for a spoon to $10 for a Springfield rifle or a Colt revolver.

TWO HOTELS BURNED.

Destructive Fire in Hot Springs With Sad Loss of Life.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (Special).—Six persons lost their lives by the burning of the National and Windsor Hotels. The bodies have been recovered from the ruins. John Hudgins, of Indian Territory, was killed by jumping from an upper hotel window. Only two other bodies have been identified, being those of Abraham Matthews, of Greenville, Miss., and W. H. Wells, home unknown.

A number of persons were injured by jumping from the hotel windows. In addition to the two hotels, a cottage belonging to Colonel O'Brien and the Kentucky Livery Stable were burned. The two hotels were destroyed with all their contents, but the horses and carriages in the livery stable were taken out safely.

The fire started in the National Hotel, and spread rapidly. A number of guests escaped down the stairway, while others jumped from the windows of the second and third stories in their night clothes. Several who leaped were severely injured, and one unknown man was fatally injured. The loss was about $75,000.

Lieutenant Hobson's Promotion.

Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, has been promoted to a full-fledged naval constructor. He successfully passed his medical examination at Washington. His relative rank is that of lieutenant. At the time of his service on the Merrimac he was assistant naval constructor, with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

SUFFERING IN CAMPS.

Scores of Soldiers Die Because of the Unsanitary Conditions.

HEROES IN A PITIFUL PLIGHT.

New York State Authorities Fear a Popular Uprising if They Publish Surgeon-General Terry's Report—Hospitals Are Unclean, Badly Located and Overcrowded.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special).—In view of the many sensational reports sent out regarding the sick at Camp Thomas, General Breckinridge, commanding, has ordered an official report to be made to him of the number in each regiment. The report which has been made of the number of sick in the hospitals and the number of deaths since August 1 in the twenty-one regiments in the camps, shows 2294 sick and ninety-two who have died.

In the face of this record there is no longer any doubt possible as to the conditions at Camp Thomas. With more than 2000 men sick in hospital the extent of the general suffering can be imagined readily from the fact that many who are as sick as those in hospital cannot be accommodated there for lack of room, and, being confined simply to their own quarters, do not appear in the returns.

The awful state of things in Eighth New York is shown in the fact that it has 380 men on the hospital rolls—more than any other regiment in camp. That something will result from the disclosure these figures make is regarded as certain.

Camp Thomas hospitals are unclean and badly located. Nourishing food is lacking, as well as proper medical attention. The food is regular army rations, badly cooked. More than two hundred patients have often been made to get along with 150 narrow cots. They are simply laid on litters not six inches from the ground. Few, if any, of the hospital tents have plank floors.

There are 4000 patients here now, and there may be still more. Every day the sick report doubles, and the death rate increases almost as much.

There is only one good hospital, and that is the the Sternberg hospital, which has been built since General Breckinridge took command.

Many of the physicians have been faithful to duty, but this is not true of all. It is asserted that when a soldier became ill a few nights ago and the regimental surgeon was called for, he refused to leave a game of poker and see the patient, and it was hours before the sick man received attention.

SURGEON-GENERAL TERRY'S REPORT.

It Alarmed Governor Black Who Feared to Make It Public.

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special).—Four hundred soldiers of the Eighth New York Regiment are seriously ill in camps and hospitals.

Surgeon-General Terry, of Governor Black's staff, who has been examining into the condition of the State troops, has telegraphed sundry brief reports of finding New York troops in poor condition, but when the actual number of sick was revealed the Governor and Adjutant-General Tillinghast took alarm.

Dr. Terry reports one hundred men of the Eighth Regiment in the division hospital at Camp Thomas, three in Sternberg Hospital, three in Leiter Hospital, four at Fort McPherson and nearly two hundred and fifty in quarters who should be in hospital but cannot be admitted owing to lack of space, and who need medical attention immediately. Dr. Terry makes a most urgent request for medicine, and Governor Black has ordered much more than asked for forwarded forthwith at State expense.

Because the State authorities fear a popular uprising against those at Washington who are responsible, they will not make public the startling report sent to Governor Black by Surgeon-General Terry.

So serious is the situation, as shown by the reports, which are refused to the press, that Governor Black announced that he would go immediately to Washington to urge that the troops who are in danger of decimation by disease be transferred forthwith, without any red tape of the departments delaying the transfer or mustered out of the service.

Dr. Terry also asked to have a lot of hospital supplies for the sick troops forwarded to the camp at once, and the Governor gave orders that this should be done today. This request indicates very clearly that the necessary medicines have not been provided by the Government medical authorities, who are showing as much wrath at the rumors that they are neglecting their duties.

DEFENDS HOSPITAL SERVICE.

General Sternberg States That the Medical Corps Is Efficient.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Surgeon-General Sternberg's attention was called to a dispatch from Chattanooga which stated that several thousand soldiers were sick there and that they were given altogether inadequate care.

Surgeon-General Sternberg admitted that there has been an epidemic of fever at Chickamauga which had caused the department great uneasiness. "The situation there has been as troublesome to deal with as the fever at Santiago," said the Surgeon-General. "I have adopted every measure to prevent its spread and to stamp it out. A hospital was established there, with 1000 cots and an abundance of medical supplies. The charges against this hospital are not borne out by reports from officers of my department. They say the hospital is a success in every way.

"I know there is an efficient medical corps at Chickamauga, and I know further that everything has been sent that they have asked for. The statement that sick men were obliged to sleep upon the ground on dirty blankets cannot be true. I cannot go personally to all the camps and attend to everything, but must rely upon my officers. There has been much unwarranted criticism, as I have shown by reports, but it appears useless to combat it. There seems to be a craze for criticism that grows every day."

General Merritt Assumes Governor's Duty.

General Merritt has assumed the Governor's duty at Manila, Philippine Islands, and transferred the command of the Eighth corps to Major-General Otis. Brigadier-General H. G. Otis, of California, has been ordered to report to General Anderson and General MacArthur has been assigned to command the Second division. Colonel Ovenshine of the Third regulars will command the brigade, in place of General MacArthur.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 4.

Lesson Text: "The Death of Elisha." II Kings xiii., 14, 25—Golden Text: Psalms cxvi., 15—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

14. "Now Elisha was fallen sick of his sickness whereof he died. And Joash, the king of Israel, came down unto him and wept over his face and said, O my father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof!" This chapter records the death of five people and the resurrection of one. Why should not Elisha be translated and escape death as well as Elijah? God doeth according to His will, and none can stay His hand or say unto Him, "What doest Thou?" (Dan. iv., 25). The king of Israel uses the same words to him that he had used of Elijah. Prophets and kings may die, but God, and not they, is the chariot of Israel. When Uzziah died, the prophet Isaiah looked up and saw a King who never dies (Isa. vi., 1), and this is the only way of peace.

15. "And Elisha said unto him, Take bow and arrows. And he took unto him bow and arrows." The king was wise to obey the man of God without questioning. The one thing that brings salvation to the sinner is obedience. God commands us to repent and believe (Acts xvii., 30, 31; I John iii., 24). This any one who is willing can do, for the reception of the Lord Jesus Christ implies repentance or a change of mind on our part and faith in Him. Truly receiving Him, the soul is saved (John i., 12). Then if as saved people we would be blessed and made a blessing the one way is simple, trusted obedience (Isa. i., 18, 19).

16. "And he said to the king of Israel, Put thine hand upon the bow. And he put his hand upon it, and Elisha put his hands upon the king's hands." Elisha's hands upon his meant the hand of God, for Elisha was a man of God representing God before the people. The great joy of our Lord was that the Father sent Him and that He was on earth for God to glorify Him, and that God was with Him, speaking and working through Him. He says to us, "As the Father sent Me, so send I you," and "I, the Lord, thy God, will hold thy right hand, saying, Fear not, I will help thee" (John xx., 21; Isa. xli., 13).

17. "And he said, Open the window eastward, and he opened is. Then Elisha said, Shoot. And he shot. And he said, The arrow of the Lord's deliverance." God was directing the prophet to encourage the king to have confidence in Him; for none can deliver like Him and none can deliver but Him. In verse 5 we read that "The Lord gave Israel a Saviour." In Isa. xlv., 21, 22, it is written, "There is no God else beside Me, a just God and a Saviour, there is none beside Me; look unto Me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth, for I am God and there is none else."

18. "And he said, Take the arrows. And he took them. And he said unto the king of Israel, Smite upon the ground. And he smote thrice and stayed." Five times he was told just what to do without any possibility of his doing otherwise if perfectly obedient, but this sixth time there is a possibility of much or little, as he will, for he is not told how oft to smote.

19. "And the man of God was wroth with him and said, Thou shouldest have smitten five or six times, then hadst thou smitten Syria till thou hadst consumed it." The exceeding abundantly of the Lord is always within our reach, but we limit Him by our lack of faith and lack of zeal for Him. He is saying unto us, "If ye shall ask anything in My name, I will do it," and "Call unto Me, and I will answer thee and shew thee great and mighty things which thou knowest not" (John xiv., 14; Jer. xxxiii., 3).

20. "And Elisha died, and they buried him. And the bands of Moabites invaded the land at the coming in of the year." Elisha died—that is, his work being done, he found himself "absent from the body and present with the Lord." Some of the angels who watched over him in the body received him as he left the body and bore him or escorted him to his God or Saviour, to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to Moses and Joshua and David and to Elijah, who had called him to his public service.

21. "And they cast the man into the sepulcher of Elisha, and when the man was let down and touched the bones of Elisha he revived and stood up on his feet." It looks as if some Israelites were burying a man, and, seeing a band of these invading Moabites, they, being near Elisha's sepulcher, put the dead body therein with the result described, suggesting the resurrection of all who truly touch Him of whom Elisha was a type, God my Saviour. If it was the Moabites who were burying the man, then there is a suggestion of life to the Gentiles through the God of Israel. I think there are but three resurrection stories in the Old Testament—the widow's son, the Shunamite's son and this one—and all associated with Elijah and Elisha.

22. "But Hazael, king of Syria, oppressed Israel all the days of Jehoahaz." In verse three we read that it was because of sin He delivered Israel into the hands of the Syrians. The book of Judges is a record of repeated oppressions of Israel by their enemies when they sinned against God and of God's deliverances when they called upon Him.

23. "And the Lord was gracious unto them and had compassion on them and had respect unto them, because of His covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and would not destroy them, neither cast He them from His presence as yet." Not for their sakes, but for His own name's sake and because He had seen fit to enter into covenant with them, an unconditional covenant with the parties just mentioned. This covenant still stands, and because of it and because of His faithfulness Israel shall be placed in the promised land with all His heart and soul, after much tribulation a deep conviction of sin shall be given them, they shall look upon Christ as He shall come in glory for their deliverance and shall receive Him and become a righteous nation forever (Mic. vii., 18-19; Jer. xxxii., 41; Zech. xii., 10; xiii., 9; Isa. xxv., 9; lx., 21).

24, 25. "Three times did Joash beat him and recovered the cities of Israel." Just as Elisha had said in verse 19. Many things—perhaps all the way of victory and service—are unto us according to our faith. Little faith has a poor time and is often overcome, whereas great faith has great peace and joy and victory and brings great glory to God. Consider Him who endured such contradiction of sinners against Himself lest ye be weary. Think how zeal for God consumed Him, and covet, like Elisha, to be filled with His Spirit for His service and glory (Heb. xii., 3; John ii., 17; Eph. v., 18).—Lesson Helper.

Our Largest Wheat Crop.

It is claimed that the wheat crop now being harvested in the West will make this year's yield the largest on record in this country.

Coal in Kansas.

There is coal in twenty of the counties of Kansas.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A French scientist has succeeded in obtaining metallic calcium free from impurities.

Dr. Sharpbil says: The elephant does not smell with his trunk. His olfactory nerves are contained in a single nostril, which is in the roof of the mouth, near the front.

Foreign authorities assert that tuberculosis is prevalent in all countries, irrespective of climate and other conditions. In Europe, Professor Leyden states that it is responsible for at least 1,000,000 deaths annually.

A French army surgeon claims several advantages for a bullet of compressed paper covered with polished aluminum, the chief being that the wounds are surgically clean, healing with little risk of blood poisoning.

Coronium, a chemical element hitherto found only by spectroscopic examination in the sun's corona, has been found by Professor Nasini in the gases given off by Mount Vesuvius. It is supposed to be much lighter than hydrogen.

From 123 answers to questions published two or three years ago, Messrs. V. and C. Henri find that a person's first memory may be of an event occurring as early as the age of six months or as late as eight years—two to four years being the usual age.

A boring has just been made at Rybintz, in Silesia, in which the earth's crust has been penetrated to the depth ever attained so far. The boring was made for scientific purposes. No unusual features, however, presented themselves, except that the thermometer indicated at that depth the pretty high temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Relics of the Spanish Armada.

One of the most fatal spots for Armada ships had been Sligo bay, Ireland. When Geoffrey Fenton went to view the scene of disaster, he found Spanish guns sunk half a horseman's staff in the shifting sand, and "numbered in one strand of less than five miles in length above 1100 dead corpses of men which the sea had driven upon the shore;" and the country people told him "the like was in other places, though not of like number." Somewhat later, the lord deputy, on his way, as he expressed it, to despatch "those rags" of the Spaniards which still infected the country, saw with amazement the masses of wreckage scattered along a beach on the same coast—timber enough to build "five of the greatest ships that ever I saw, besides mighty great boats, cables and other cordage, and some such masts for bigness and length as I never saw any two could make the like." A copy of the sailing directions given by Medina Sidonia, found perhaps in some captain's sea-chest among the wreckage, fell into the lord deputy's hands. A grim smile must have flitted over his face as he read the words: "Take great heed lest you fall upon the Island of Ireland for fear of the harm that may happen unto you upon that coast." An Armada relic still more touching than these instructions is part of a letter written off Dingle, Kerry, by a Spanish captain, begging the president of Munster for friendly treatment. Into a bundle of state papers which tell, in the language of the victors, the awful story of shipwreck and bloodshed on the Irish coast, this fragment, rusty and stained as if by salt water, has strayed like a wail from the vanquished.—Century Magazine.

Sufferings of Time Clocks.

Strange accidents frequently happen to the time clocks in the treasury department which keep tab on movements of the clerks. The other morning one of the clocks refused to respond to the vigorous and repeated punches of hurrying clerks. A card jammed into the capacious, mouth-like slot absolutely refused to return to the outer world. Strange groans and creakings filled the clock's interior. Its hands stopped in a position of despair across its pale face. A doctor, in the shape of a watchman with a bunch of shiny keys, appeared, and after a large section of the front had been removed the cause of the clock's malady became apparent. Some one had, with care and skill, fed a full quart of good, sticky mucilage into the slot of the automatic overseer, and with the characteristics peculiar to that liquid it had effectually spread itself into every cog, spring and ratchet of the machine until the overworked system of the clock could not longer stand the strain. A workman was engaged most of the day in administering emetic and powders and otherwise putting in shape the wrecked nervous system. Meanwhile the clerks passed and repassed with deep, soulful, sympathetic smiles on their innocent faces.—Washington Post.

A New Street Pet.

Recently a fashionably dressed lady, attired in white, with a large hat, and carrying a parti-colored en tout cas, attracted much attention in Parliament street, London, as she walked down that thoroughfare with a thin chain around her waist, to the end of which was attached a small live monkey, which was holding on to her skirts as best it could.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SALTILLO.

[The following communication was intended for last week's issue but arrived too late.—ED.]

Ross Hildebrand is enjoying the company of relatives.

The supervisor is making the street look some better.

Miss Ellen Drake returned to Philadelphia last Monday.

Ed Weller is enjoying the company of a young man from Ohio.

Rev. Fred Senft and wife are visiting at the residence of Mrs. E. Senft.

'Roy Henderson and his sister, Orlena, went to Cassville last Monday to visit relatives.

Hats, ribbons and shoes at the lowest cash prices at K. M. Henderson's on Main street.

Ed Green returned Saturday from a few days' sojourn at Camp Cousins at Blue Springs.

Austin Green and wife, of Cassville, visited at the residence of Mrs. Belinda Weaver last week.

It is said David Shope will have an auction to sell off some unnecessary articles in the near future.

Mrs. D. E. McClain is enjoying a visit from her sister's family, of Mt. Union, also Mr. and Mrs. Balew, of Ohio.

C. B. Crum has had his store entered by thieves several times this summer. He is going to get iron shutters and put on a guard.

Mrs. Margaret Cohill was visited by her neice, Miss Windey, of Kansas, who is to finish her college course the coming season at a college near Pittsburg.

LeRoy B. Henderson, of Norfolk, Va., is off on a ten days' leave of absence from his employers, the N. and Southern R. R. Co., of Norfolk. He is happy to be at home once again after a whole year's absence. He is getting to be a ful blooded southerner, but has a heart full of love for the home folks at Saltillo.

Jesse Parks, of Roaring Springs, is visible on our streets.

Roy B. Henderson started for Norfolk, Va., last Thursday morning.

Miss Amanda Shope is enjoying a visit from one of her young lady friends.

Miss Simpson, of Warriorsmark, visited at the home of Miss Dora Drake recently.

Joseph Park is visiting at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Price, at Petersburg.

Rev. Elijah Shoemaker, of Fulton county, visited his old friends at Saltillo last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Isenberg, of Huntingdon, are visiting at the residence of Geo. W. Long.

Rev. Gerry, of Petersburg preached in the German Reformed church at this place last Sunday morning. He has been chosen as principal of the high school at Petersburg.

John Giffin is at home again. His little step-daughter, Ora, preceded him after a lengthy stay at the home of her grandfather, McKinstry. Arthur Beck spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Giffin, recently.

Jay Finley, eldest son of Lew Finley, climbed to the top of a swing on his father's front porch and missing his hold fell to the floor beneath, knocking his breath out for quite a spell. He finally came to all right.

Rev. J. C. Young, of Three Springs, preached a very truthful sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday night, his theme being "The Care of the Young, and the Sinful Practice of Immorality." The church was crowded and we hope some seed at least fell on good ground.

Prof. Oliver S. Jamison and wife, of East Conemaugh, have spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. McClain. Prof. Jamison is a graduate of Ada University, Ohio, was principal of the public schools at Everett, Pa., for four years and the past two years he has served as principal of the schools of East Conemaugh. His success in school work is due to the pride and interest he takes in the coming generation in literature. Their visit in Saltillo has been much enjoyed and we trust they may return again.

THREE SPRINGS.

T. A. Weight, esq., made a business trip to the county capital last Tuesday.

Mack Locke and wife, of Locke's valley, made a business trip to this place the past week.

J. M. Cutshall, esq., of Springfield township, made a business trip to this place last Saturday.

Daniel Lane, an aged and highly respected citizen of this place, is suffering with general debility.

Rev. R. L. Erhard preached his farewell sermon on last Saturday evening. He expects to go to Philipsburg.

Rev. Orlando G. Heck and family, of Danville, are visiting Mr. Heck's parents and other relatives at this place.

The new tenant house being erected by H. H. Ashman is nearing completion. It will be handsome and convenient.

Messrs. Stevens Bros. are doing a large business in farm wagons. They have sold ten or twelve wagons this season.

Harry Hutton, the affable salesman for Shumway & Co., of Philadelphia, was registered at the Park house the first of the week.

The state appropriation has been received by the treasurer of the Three Springs school district and was $28.37 less than we received last year.

Rev. J. C. Young preached a special sermon on the evils of the present that are prevalent in society. The sermon should serve as a warning to parents.

William Glunt, of Orbisonia, was among the recent visitors at this place. He is badly crippled with rheumatism and paralysis and can only get around by using crutches.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John M. Fulton, deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of the above named decedent, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make settlement immediately, and to those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. F. SHOPE,
Saltillo, Pa., Administrator.
August 23, 1898. 6t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi September 7, 1898, and absolutely September 12, 1898.

1 First and final account of Samuel Widney, executor of the last will and testament of George W. Cohill, late of the township of Clay, deceased.
2 First and final account of H. H. Summers, administrator of B. S. Summers, deceased, late of Lincoln township.
3 First and final account of James S. Harper, administrator of David Hicks, late of Dublin township, deceased.
4 First and final account of Frances E. Obdyke, executrix of the last will and testament of Rebecca McPherran, late of Spruce Creek township, deceased.
5 First and final account of W. H. Benson, guardian of John Barnet, a minor child of Mary Barnet, deceased.
6 First and partial account of W. T. Browning, one of the executors of David Grove, late of Orbisonia borough, deceased.
7 Final account of Jacob C. Miller, surviving executor of Joshua Green, late of Miller township, deceased, as filed by Robert G. Miller, executor of Jacob C. Miller, deceased.
8 First and final account of Rev. W. R. Whitney and R. T. Baker, executors of John Whitney, late of Todd township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
9 First and final account of John E. Garver, administrator of Jacob Conrad, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
10 First and final account of Ella M. Jackson, administratrix of Catharine Hagens, late of Jackson township, deceased.
11 First and final account of Barbara A. Reed, L. C. Reed and S. S. Strong, executors of the last will and testament of C. H. Reed, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
12 First account of J. C. Shaffer, guardian of the minor children of Henry Norris, late of Penn township, deceased.
13 First and partial account of John H. Foster, administrator of George W. Foster, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
14 First and final account of Jacob B. Henderson and McClellan Geist, executors of Daniel Grazier, late of the township of Warriorsmark, deceased.
15 First and final account of H. L. Leister, executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. Westbrook, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
16 Final account of George W. Bridehbaugh, guardian of Frank Grove, minor child of Andrew Grove, deceased.
17 Third administration account of Alexander A. Anderson, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of John P. Anderson, late of the borough Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
18 First and final account of John McCahan, administrator of John A. Nash, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
19 First and final account of J. R. Simpson, executor of Rudolph Brenneman, sr., late of Porter township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
20 First and final account of J. O. Heaton and W. F. D. Noble, executors of John Noble, late of Cassville borough, deceased, as filed by said J. O. Heaton.
21 First and final account of Jacob Haffley, executor of Jacob Householder, late of Penn township, deceased.
22 First and final account of Eli F. Vaughn, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Koontz, late of Tell township, deceased, and trustee to sell her real estate.
23 First and final account of J. M. Booher, administrator of Jane Booher, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
24 Account of S. C. Montgomerw and W. G. Ewing, executors of the last will and testament of Rev. N. A. McDonald, late of the township of Dublin, deceased.
25 First and final account of Samuel Clinger, administrator of the estate of Jacob Hoffman, late of the township of Jackson, deceased.
26 The final account of H. H. Waite, administrator of Henry Penrose, late of Birmingham borough, deceased.

Register's office, August 8, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

$5 FOR A SUIT.

Copyright 1898 by The Stein-Bloch Co.

The season is drawing to a close with us and we find we have 367 men's suits (mostly one of a kind) we want to dispose of and $5.00 is the price we have placed on them. Now in some cases this represents just ⅓ of the former price (which was plenty cheap) in some others ½ the former price. In fact there are decidedly few suits in the lot that was less than $10.00, but they have to go now and go quickly.

Was you ever at one of our bargain sales? You were—that's enough. If you were not ask your neighbor who has been a little more fortunate. He was there. He'll tell you what they mean. He knows when we say a suit was

Reduced from $12.00 or $15.00 to $5.00,

That is What We Mean.

These suits are not all light colors either. Lots of dark ones, and the most of them heavy enough for fall and winter.

THIS SALE LASTS FOR TWO WEEKS,

Positively No Longer.

The whole lot of 367 suits now go at $5.00 the suit. Sizes beginning at 12 years in boys' long pants suits, to 44 men's suits. Loads of all sizes.

J. G. ISENBERG & SON,

Huntingdon, Penn'a.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on September 7, 1898. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely December 7, 1898.

1 HARNISH. Inventory of the personal property of Peter K. Harnish, late of Morris township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Salina Harnish.
2 ROBLEY. Inventory of the personal property of Elliott Robley, late of Mapleton borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Susan Robley.
3 HORTON. Inventory of the personal property of Ephraim Horton, late of Todd township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Minerva J. Horton.
4 GROVE. Inventory of the personal property of David Grove, late of Huntingdon borough, as taken by his widow, Mary Ann Grove.
5 WILSON. Inventory of the personal property of John E. Wilson, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amy M. Wilson.
6 WILSON. Appraisement of real estate of John E. Wilson, late of Jackson township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Amy M. Wilson.
7 INGRAM. Inventory of the personal property of W. Denton Ingram, late of Franklin township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Anna E. Ingram.
8 FOSTER. Inventory of the personal property of Stewart F. Foster, late of Oneida township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Kate M. Foster.
9 McCLAIN. Inventory of the personal property of John McClain, late of the borough of Cassville, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret A. McClain.

Office of Clerk O. C., August 8, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 4. House and lot at corner of Sugar and Grant streets. Large lot, out buildings. Seven-room house recently remodeled.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

NOTICE—The account of J. G. Allison, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of James Stell, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County on the 14th day of April, 1898, will be allowed by the said Court on the 5th day of September, 1898, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa. July 26, '98. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Friday the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1898, by D. E. McClain, Dr. W. W. Heaton, Sigel Ashman, G. A. Heeter, R. W. Hudson, and others, under the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved the 29th day of April A. D. 1874, and the several supplements thereto" for the charter of an intended corporation known as The Huntingdon County Telephone Company Limited, located at Saltillo, Penn'a. Said corporation is formed for the purpose of erecting, constructing, purchasing, leasing, maintaining and operating telephone lines and exchanges in and through the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Fulton, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Franklin counties, with the right to make connections for the purpose of telephonic communication with other similar lines in other counties in the State, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights and privileges in such cases made and provided by Acts of Assembly.

J. M. STEESE, Solicitor.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Spring and Summer

Choicest Offerings Just Received.

Full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

Also a nice line of Neckwear, Percale and Madras Dress Shirts, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

It is easy to see how and where to save money in buying Dry Goods. Just look all around and then come here and compare prices, style and quality. The comparison will strike you more forcibly and be in our favor.

The continued growth in our business from year to year is largely due to the fact of judicious buying and selling and to-day finds our store better stocked with Choice Goods than in the past.

Ask to see our Lake Fish.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,

417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 31, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The borough schools open next Monday.

—P. O. S. of A. picnic at Riverside Park, Mapleton, next Saturday.

—The Lutheran congregation of Cassville will hold a festival next Saturday evening.

—Several hundred yards best prints and lawns at 4c. per yard. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Pay your street and borough taxes to-day if you want the benefit of the five per cent. discount.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—The Grangers of Huntingdon county will picnic at Riverside Park, Mapleton, Saturday, September 24th.

—Special. Entire stock of men's, ladies' misses' and children's oxfords and slippers at half price to close. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Men's pants $1.00, for 75c.; $1.50 for $1.20; $2.00 and $2.75 for $1.60. Boys' long pants $1.00, for 75 cents. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Allison Wible last Wednesday moved from Mapleton to Mill Creek. Mr. Wible is a good man and was a good citizen. We wish them success in their new home.

—The picnic and festival which was to have been held at Latta Grove next Saturday has been postponed until September 10th. As the object is a worthy one we hope the management may realize handsomely from the venture.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor of the Mount Union Presbyterian church, was the guest of his brother James B. Campbell and family on "Quality Knob," a few days last week and the beginning of the present week.—*Bellwood Bulletin.*

—W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A., has decided to attend the county picnic at Riverside next Saturday in a body. The members are requested to meet at the hall at 8.45 A. M. All well-behaved people are invited to attend this picnic.

—BICYCLE FOR SALE.—A high grade Rambler bicycle will be sold cheap for cash. 24-inch frame and 70 gear, 1895 model, G. & J. clincher tires, inner tubes just put on new. Address "Bicycle," care of THE ITEM, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Dr. J. I. Terry, of Trimble, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become know. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—At a meeting of the borough council held last Monday evening it was decided to put three hundred loads of refuse from the limestone quarry at the south end of the Mapleton bridge. This will greatly improve the grade of that place. The council have also concluded to put the western end of Main street in the best condition possible before winter sets in.

—Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhoea Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy speedily cured him.—WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—This morning's Altoona *Tribune* says: "Mrs. John S. Bare, of Huntingdon, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. S. Heller, of 316 Howard avenue, this city, left last night on St. Louis express for Lexington, Ky., to visit her husband, Captain Bare, of company A, Fifth regiment, who is sick. Captain Bare, although not considered seriously ill, has not been able to accompany his company to camp, and is quartered at one of the hotels of the city.

—Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general. some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never in a single instance have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Woods Meeting.

The woods meeting which commenced last Thursday evening at Riverside Park has been far more successful than the most sanguine had anticipated. Thursday evening Rev. R. S. Woodward preached a short but characteristic sermon and the impression made upon his hearers made an auspicious commencement of the week's services. Friday evening Rev. C. T. Dunning, of West Huntingdon, preached an able sermon which was listened to with marked attention. Saturday evening Rev. L. M. Brady, of Mount Union, preached from the text, "Bring him unto me" and on Sunday morning from the text, "And I if I be litted up will draw all men unto me." Both these sermons were full of spiritual food and the close attention of the large congregations indicated that they were partaking of the gospel feast. After the Sunday morning sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. Woodward and Rev. Brady. Sunday afternoon children's services were held and addresses were made by R. S. Henderson and Revs. Treverton and Brady. At this service the ordinance of baptism was administered to seven children. Sunday evening a testimony service was held after which Rev. Manuel Andujar, of Cassville, preached from the text "Ye are my witnesses saith the Lord." This sermon abounded in logic, analogy and scripture and was a fitting closing of a day of rich spiritual refreshing. Rev. Andujar made a very favorable impression upon his hearers and all hope for a further opportunity of hearing him. Monday evening Rev. A. Lawrence Miller, of Newton Hamilton, preached a forceful and pathetic sermon on the subject of the Great Deliverer. His apt illustrations from real life impressed deeply the points of his discourse. Last night Rev. Treverton preached from the peculiar text "Oh wheel!" His sermon was excellent and practical and profoundly impressed the congregation.

The services will be continued until Friday evening.

HUNTINGDON.

[These items were received too late for last week's ITEM.—ED.]

H. T. Weaver, merchant of Saltillo, and son Guy made a business trip to Huntingdon, Tuesday of this week.

S. H. Houck and John F. Griffith, both of Broad Top City, were at the county capital on Tuesday on business.

Lieutenant J. C. Dunkle, who was home on furlough, returned to his company at Chickamauga Sunday evening.

Miss Etta Peck, of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. E. Faulkender, at 1205 Mifflin street.

Adam Black, one of the prosperous business men of Broad Top City, was in Huntingdon, Monday the 22nd. He reports business very dull at Robertsdale.

The burglar who entered Henry Leister's residence for the purpose of robbery, who shot Lou Leister at the same time and who was afterwards captured at Tyrone, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in the county jail on last Saturday by trying to choke himself to death.

One of the features of the entertainment to be had in connection with the horse and bicycle races to be held on the Athletic grounds on September 1 and 2 at this place, is a game of base ball between the fats and leans on the afternoon of the 2nd. This promises to be a battle royal between the opposing teams.

The knitting factory at this place is doing a rushing business, giving employment to a large number of girls, all residents of the borough. Mr. Funk, the manager, is a thorough gentleman and a man of thorough business qualifications, and under his management we predict that the knitting factory will be one of the leading industris of the borough in the near future.

CASSVILLE.

Daniel Hoffman and family moved to Paradise Furnace last week.

Mary Heaton's patent swing is greatly enjoyed by the little girls of the town.

J. O. Heaton, who has been on the sick list for a few days, is now able to attend to business.

Miss Florence Baker, who resides on Herr street, Harrisburg, is spending her vacation with friends here.

The Willing Workers held their meeting Saturday afternoon. A very interesting program was rendered,

S. V. Heaton is preparing the program for a literary meeting of the Epworth League September 5th.

Martin Long and sister, John Elias and others from Cole's valley, were in Cassville over Sabbath attending the M. P. meeting.

Rev. Hall preached his last sermon for this conference year on Sabbath evening to a large and attentive audience. He is a preacher of marked ability and has made many friends in this community.

We are informed that Stapleton Bros. have a kiln of the finest brick ever burned in this part of the country. The boys deserve credit for their skillful work. Any person needing brick can purchase at a reasonable price.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Mrs. James Blanchard Montgomery.

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery died at the home of James Montgomery, Sr., in Mapleton Wednesday, August 24, 1898. Her maiden name was Martha Hamel and she was born at Mount Union, April 28, 1875, hence was at the time of her death aged 23 years, 3 months and 26 days. Her mother died when she was but seven years of age and her grandaunt, Mrs. Susan Hooper, of Mapleton, gave the child a home and reared her to womanhood. July 1, 1896 she was married to James Blanchard Montgomery at the home of her father Edward B. Hamel, near Tyrone. The young couple went to housekeeping in Altoona and were enjoying life. More than a year ago it became evident that the seeds of consumption had been sown in her system and though she had the benefit of careful nursing and the best medical attention death claimed her at the time stated. The first of last May she was brought to Mapleton in hope that the change would be beneficial. For a while it seemed as if this hope would be realized but the ravages of the disease had been so great that the hand of death could not be stayed. Several years ago she united with the Methodist Episcopal church in this place. She was a bright, joyous, happy girl possessed of a rich voice and this talent she used for the glory of the Master. Her merry disposition made her many friends who sincerely mourn her. Her husband and one daughter survive her. She is also survived by her father Edward Hamel, of Tyrone, one brother, Edward, also of Tyrone, and one sister, Mrs. John Sharp, of Franklin county. The remains were interred last Friday morning in Mountain View cemetery, services, conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton, being held in the M. E. church. Before her death she gave bright evidence of her trust in God and selected the text from which she wished the funeral sermon preached and the hymns to be used on the occasion. The text was, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Mrs. David F. Pheasant.

Mrs. D. F. Pheasant, whose maiden name was Susanna Querry, died at her home in Hare's Valley, Wednesday, August 24, 1898, after an illness of two years duration. Mrs. Pheasant was born in Hare's Valley, October 15, 1849, and was aged 48 years, 10 months and 9 days. She was married to D. F. Pheasant January 23, 1868. To them were born two children—one son and one daughter. The son, Roy, was killed a few years ago at the Speer sand works. The daughter, Minnie, is the wife of William Smith, of Orbisonia. Mrs. Pheasant was a good, kind woman and had a host of friends. About 25 years ago she was converted and joined the United Brethren church. The remains were interred last Thursday afternoon at Bowman's chapel in Smith valley, the services being conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a popular ten-day excursion to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, on September 1. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany the party.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from other points. Excursionists will travel by special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches. A stopover will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins returning.

Tickets from Atlantic City and other South Jersey points, and stations on the Delaware Division, will be good for passage to Philadelphia on day preceding date of excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

The Canadian Industrial Fair will be held at Toronto, August 30 to September 10, 1898. On September 3 tickets from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, good only on that day, will be sold to holders of Niagara Falls excursion tickets at rate of $1.00. Tickets good to return until September 11 will be sold from August 29 to September 10, inclusive, at rate of $1.45.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 8-31-1t.

Mifflin County Fair, Lewistown, Pa.

For the Mifflin County Fair, to be held at Lewistown, Pa., September 6 to 9 inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets to Lewistown, September 6 to 9 inclusive, good to return until September 10, from Newport, Huntingdon and intermediate stations to Lewistown Junction, and from all stations on the Lewistown Division to Lewistown Boro.

On September 7, 8 and 9, a special train will leave Lewistown Boro at 7.15 P. M. for Milroy and intermediate stations.

On Thursday, September 8, special train for Middleburg and intermediate stations will leave Lewistown Boro at 7.00 P. M. 8-31-2t

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Wm. Reed & Son.

Hot days, cool evenings, will be the program for several months. Are you prepared for these cool evenings? A wrap of some sort is essential. Winter wraps are too warm.

In this dilemma we can help you without great cost.

Every ladies' jacket and cape in the stock is this year's production. This is also true of every child's jacket.

They must all be closed out within the next thirty days. Hence

A Big Reduction in Price.

All Ladies' Jackets and Capes that were over $5, now go at that price.

All Ladies' Jackets that were $5, now $4.

Children's Jackets and Ladies's Suits
at proportionately low prices.

Do not gorget that these are the same numbers which have sold well all this season.

THE CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT are full of interest to those needing new things for fall. All we ask is that you look at these goods.

Wm Reed & Son,
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW SPRING SUITS . . .

It is now that you feel the need of "brushing up" just a little. The other fellows are out in newest Spring effects and you feel that somehow the old suit doesn't make just the right impression; you feel like it is your duty to fall in with the procession. It' no trouble and very little expense to you, for our newest Spring suits are really so low in price that any man, no matter how modest his income, may own one.

Men's Spring Suits.

All wool Cheviots, dark and medium shades, the season's leading styles. You would feel that we were fair with our prices if we ask you $10 for them handsome men's suits, thoroughly dependable and well made. Our Spring values at $6.50.

Men's Correct Spring Suits.

Sack and Cutaway, these are handsome imported materials, the latest for cut and finish, swell suits at little prices, stylish made trimmed and finished, they would sound reasonable at $15.00. But we lead in low prices for high grade clothing and our Spring price is $10.00.

Men's Working Goods.

Every article that working men require—makes that are well known—the ones that give you your money's worth and prices you feel that you can easily pay.

O. L. STEWART,
Clothier and Furnisher, Huntingdon, Pa.

6th and Washington Streets.

Read. Read. Read.

In ancient times all roads led to Rome, now all roads lead to Three Springs, where I keep on hand the finest line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, and FERTILIZER ever offered for sale in Central Pennsylvania.

Note a few of my prices:

Binders	$110.00.	Spring Tooth Harrows	$10.50.
Mowers,	39.00.	Farm Wagons, (capacity 4000 lbs.)	50.00.
Hay Rakes (all steel),	18.00.	One-Horse Wagons, (capacity 2000 lbs.)	38.00.
Two-Horse Chilled Plows (two points),	5.50.	Stick Wagons,	$28 to 35.00.
Cultivators	2.25.	Spring Wagons	$40 to 80.00.
Double Shovel Plows	2.00.		
Single Sholel Plows	1.75.		

Fertilizer $11.00 per ton and upward.

Everything sold under a positive guarantee to be first class.

Cattle, Sheep, Grain and Wool taken in exchange for goods the same as cash.

Call and examine my stock.

CLAY PARK,
THREE SPRINGS, - - - - PENN'A.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

Educate Yourself

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE—BOOKS FREE.

Send for Catalogue.

CZAR PLEADS FOR PEACE

Count Muravieff Sends a Note to the Diplomats.

ARMIES A CRUSHING BURDEN.

The Powers Invited to Attend an International Peace Conference—A Note Likely to Produce a Sensation in Europe—National Culture and Economic Progress Checked by Militarism.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia (By Cable).—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the Foreign Minister, on August 24 handed to the foreign diplomats at St Petersburg a note declaring the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations to be the ideal for which all Governments ought to strive.

The Czar considers the present moment favorable for the beginning of a movement looking to this end, and invites the Powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus assuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armaments.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the Powers, and the termination of the progressive increase in armaments, as conveyed in a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe; and, coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity, it is likely to have important effects. There is no doubt that with Russia taking the lead in such a step Germany, France and the other nations will be ready to follow.

The text of the note follows:

The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of His Majesty the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the Powers, and the Imperial Government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

International discussion is the most effectual means of insuring all people's benefit—a real, durable peace, above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

The intellectual and physical strength of the nations' labor and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application, and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though to-day regarded as the last word of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each Power increase, they less and less fulfil the object the governments have set before themselves.

It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert, and the horrors whereof make every thinking being shudder in advance.

To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all States.

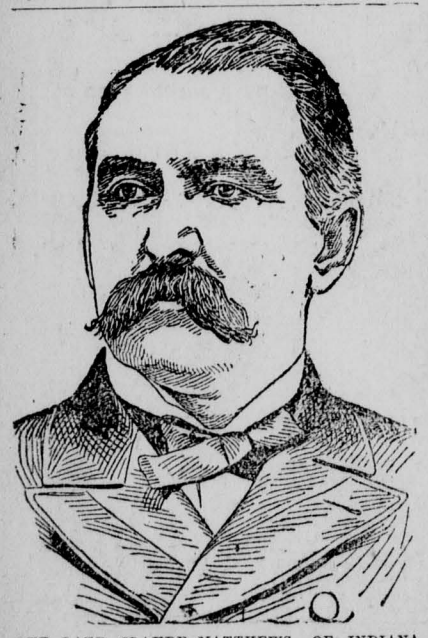
Filled with this idea, His Majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the Governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial Court the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

This conference will be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all States sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would, at the same time, cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, whereon rest the security of States and the welfare of peoples.

EX-GOVERNOR MATTHEWS DEAD.

The Late Executive of Indiana Succumbs to Paralysis in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special).—Ex-Governor Claude Matthews died in this city Sunday. All the members of his family were present. He was stricken by paralysis while making a speech Thursday.



THE LATE CLAUDE MATTHEWS, OF INDIANA.

Claude Matthews was born in Bath County, Kentucky, December 14, 1845. He went to Indiana and settled on a farm in Vermillion County in 1863. He married Martha Renick Whitcomb, the only child of James Whitcomb, who was twice Governor of Indiana, and afterward United States Senator. He was elected Governor in 1892. Mr. Matthews was a successful farmer and stock-breeder on a large scale. He was a man of national reputation and was talked of as a candidate for President in 1896.

CAUSED BY CIGARETTES.

One Boy Killed By Them, Another Driven to Theft.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—Thomas Malone, nineteen years old, who died in the poor-house a few days ago, and Edward Oleson, sixteen years old, arrested as a thief, is New Haven's record for one day of victims of cigarettes. Malone had been under treatment since last April for heart disease, brought on by smoking from three to four packages of cigarettes a day. His parents, who live at No. 998 Grand avenue, had feared his mind was being affected by cigarettes. The medical authorities found his heart in such condition they could do nothing for him.

Oleson was arrested on the charge of stealing a watch from Mary Smith, who lives near the home of the Olesons, at No. 371 Washington street. It was found that Oleson wanted money to buy cigarettes, and therefore stole the watch from his friend. His parents testified in the police court that his mind had become affected by cigarettes. They had tried to stop him from using them, but he had taken to stealing to get money to buy them. The Judge decided to have the boy examined by physicians.

The Maddening Cigarette.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special).—Charles Fowler, twenty-six years old, of 56 Coles street, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts, Thursday, supposedly insane. He was extremely weak, though he had been violent when arrested. His father said he had been acting strangely for three months. A physician who was called to attend him said Fowler was suffering from nicotine poisoning, the effect of excessive cigarette smoking. He did not become violent until Wednesday night, when he threatened to kill his parents.

Young Fowler admitted that he had smoked a great many cigarettes, but he could not tell how many he used a day. He was sent to the County Jail to await examination as to his sanity by County Physician Converse.

Delusional Insanity From Cigarettes.

Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding, a granddaughter of "Old Commodore" Vanderbilt, was examined at White Plains, N. Y., as to her insanity. She has been confined in Bloomingdale Asylum and efforts are being made to take her out of that institution. One expert upon insanity, declared that she suffered from delusional insanity. She thought her bicycle was hypnotized because she rode so well, and that she had an abnormal desire for cigarettes, which had greatly weakened her physically and undermined her mentally.

GOVERNOR OTERO AT CAMP WIKOFF.

He Reviews the Rough Riders Who Are From New Mexico.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, L. I. (Special).—Governor Miguel Otero, of New Mexico, reviewed Troop F, of the rough riders, encamped here. He also made an

GOVERNOR MIGUEL, OF NEW MEXICO.

inspection of the camp and was much pleased with what he saw. Troop F is made up entirely of men from New Mexico. The incident was a trifle odd, inasmuch as Governor Otero is of Spanish descent, and he came all the way from his native State to see the soldiers who defeated the descendants of his ancestors.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He Goes For a Rest to the Home of His Brother.

SOMERSET, Penn. (Special).—The special train carrying the Presidential party arrived here at 8.30 o'clock Saturday evening. The party was composed of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Endsley, of Johnstown, Penn.; Major Webb Hayes and Assistant Secretary George B. Cortelyou. Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley met the special train at Johnstown, where it was transferred from the Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, and accompanied their guests to Somerset.

Several thousand people were at the station when the train arrived, and as soon as it came to a standstill Mayor J. H. Pisel and the members of the City Council entered the President's car and formally welcomed him to this mountain town.

As soon as the police had cleared a passageway, the President and his wife were placed in a carriage and hurriedly driven to the McKinley residence by their niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, who is a skillful driver. After the other members of the party were placed in carriages a procession, headed by a band of music, paraded through the principal streets, winding up at the home of Abner McKinley.

SIXTY-NINTH IN A WRECK.

Three Men Killed and Five Injured by the Train Jumping the Track.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (Special).—The first section of a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, bearing the First Battalion and the regimental staff of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, on its way from Fernandina, Fla., to Huntsville, Ala., jumped the track at New Castle, twelve miles north of Birmingham, about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, and the following fatalities resulted:

Peter Farley, private, Company——, killed outright; Frank Glennon, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Company G, fatally injured and died an hour after the wreck; John Manning, Sergeant, Company E.

The injured are: George Browner, colored, fireman, contusions; Harry G. Donahoo, Company E, fractured rib; James Meade, Company E, fracture of ribs and hurt internally; George Noon, Company E, internally injured; Thomas J. Skelley, fractured arm.

THE LABOR WORLD.

France exports rails to Japan.

Boston has 1400 union cigarmakers.

California has a Portuguese union.

Japan labor unions are multiplying.

Germany has three women gunsmiths.

A Pressman's Union has been formed at Utica, N. Y.

One who counterfeits a union label in Illinois is fined $100.

Three-fourths of the workers of Australia enjoy the eight-hour day.

A federal labor union is about to be organized in Bloomington, Ill.

In Kansas laundry women work eleven hours a day for $4.32 a week.

The only tea plantation in the United States is located near Summerville, S. C.

The colored barbers of Nashville, Tenn., are making a fight for the same scale of wages as is paid the white barbers.

The United Typothetæ of America, while in session a few days ago at Nashville, Tenn., declared in favor of arbitration.

It is rumored that the steel plant at Middlesborough, Ky., will soon be put in operation, and that the force at work will be increased up to about 4000 hands.

The Brewers' Union of Hartford, Conn., transacts all business in German, permits no English interpretation and fines the English-speaking member for being absent.

The strikers of the Clifton silk mill, at Union Hill, N. J., won a decided victory and returned to work. The fining system was abolished and warpers will receive $12 a week.

The Chinese Minister at Washington, D. C., protested to the State Department against the anti-Chinese agitation in San Francisco over the contracts for soldiers' uniforms.

Reports from the Labor Commissioner of Michigan show that the average wage per man per day in that State is $1.62, the average wage per woman seventy-three cents, and the average wage per child thirty-four cents.

In Hawaii wages on the plantations, including house and firewood, or room and board, range from $125 to $175 per month for engineers and sugar boilers, $50 to $100 per month for blacksmiths and carpenters, $40 to $75 per month for locomotive drivers, $100 to $175 per month for bookkeepers and $30 to $40 per month for teamsters.

CYCLING NOTES.

It is likely to interest some riders to know that there are lamps made to show a light in the rear.

A new chain is said to have the blocks made of steel side-plates with raw-hide between them in order to make it run noiselessly.

Frequent attention keeps the machine in good order and is less wearing on the rider's temper than is the infrequent removal of large accumulations.

Light gray enamel is becoming popular for bicycle frames in certain sections where mud is plentiful. Dirt and mud show less prominently on that color than on any other.

Tourists say that in Japan the bicycles are very primitive affairs, made of gaspipe with lead bearings and other things in keeping. The natives are keen riders, but have no stamina. They never travel very far awheel.

A piece of old muslin or other similar material wrapped around the implements in a tool bag when carried on a bicycle serves two purposes. It prevents the tools from rattling, and your wiping rag is always available.

Chinese bicycle riders do some funny things on their wheels occasionally. They are frequently seen in the streets of Hong Kong and Shanghai carrying an open umbrella or a fan, and in some instances with the handle-bars removed.

Bicyclers will appreciate a new toe-clip, which is hinged to the side of the pedal and has extensions on the front and rear, which spring the clip into place as soon as touched by the foot, the pedal being always balanced for use either side up.

Certain students of the mind and its phenomena hold that there is a distinct psychological side to cycling, inasmuch as use of the wheel necessarily develops in the rider powers of concentration, quick perception and prompt adjustment to new conditions.

Although the scorcher is justly condemned as an enemy of the human race, there is no doubt that he has done the world service in proving the qualities of each new constructive feature of the bicycle. The road fiend puts the machine to the hardest possible test.

Articles and speeches from medical and surgical experts show that the scientists on the human body are gradually beginning to agree that the effects of bicycle riding are distinctly not baneful, but on the other hand that the moderate use of the wheel is a health promoter.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Lange leads the Chicagos in batting.

The Brooklyns have played eleven errorless games this season.

Boston finds Stafford a very useful and satisfactory substitute player.

The verdict of the New York critics is that Doyle is not an outfielder.

Pitcher Nichols, of the Bostons, has earned that extra $600, and more, too.

It now seems to be settled that New York is to play Sunday ball at Weehawken, N. J.

The League magnates are unanimous in the opinion that peace has helped the attendance at the games.

Manager Selee, of the Bostons, may take two teams of prominent players to the Pacific coast next winter.

Donovan still leads the Pittsburg team in two-base hits, stolen bases, bases on balls and total bases on hits.

The Brooklyns now are the weakest hitting team in the League. The Cincinnatis had that honor for some time.

Smith, late of Louisville, now of Syracuse, is considered the best fielding second baseman in the Eastern League.

Good pitching is of no avail unless the good pitcher's comrades sprinkle a few hits and runs along the route behind them.

The League directors are in for a good, general roast all over the country for their decision in the Freedman-Holmes case.

Since Captain Anson left the New York team it has won a larger percentage of the games than any other team in the League, thanks to constant stick work.

Three National League clubs wanted the games scheduled to be played in Brooklyn transferred to their home grounds, but President Ebbets refused to make the change in the schedule.

Umpires Gaffney and Brown think that if the League would pass a rule compelling each club to place a piece of black rubber in the space between the plate and the batters' lines it would be of great assistance in helping umpires in judging balls and strikes.

FATAL HEAT WAVE.

Two Continents Swelter Under a Long Period of Torrid Weather.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The whole world is suffering from the heat. It is a most remarkable condition of affairs meteorological.

Three weeks ago it began to get hot in Europe. It is usual at this season to have hot weather, but the sort that commenced then was almost unprecedented.

England and France got the burden of it. In Paris a drought began to threaten. Sunday last, when the heat there had about reached its climax, 500 men were prostrated in the district about Nancy. Many died.

At Rouen a thunder storm raged for twelve hours in succession. Prostrations were taking place everywhere.

Simultaneously a heat wave appeared on this side of the Atlantic. It was caused by continued, persistent southerly winds in advance of the area of low barometer which appeared on the northwest Rocky Mountain slope Sunday.

Misery and crime of many sorts follow in the path of the heat. Paris scientists were discussing the eerie connection between the atmospheric conditions and human morality when fresh material for speculation comes to light in New York.

Chief Forecaster Moore in Washington thinks there is some relation between the heat in Europe and the heat here. Just what it may be he cannot explain.

The fact—well established—that big storms often go from one shore of the Atlantic to the other is beyond dispute.

At the man-of-war anchorage, off Staten Island, the officers and men of the victorious fleet who had not the luck to obtain shore leave suffered intensely, and many of them were heard to say that they had experienced nothing like it in discomfort while on the blockade off Santiago.

All the Eastern, Middle and Northwestern States groaned under the infliction of intense heat, accompanied by excessive humidity.

New York City experienced the hottest August days on record, and the list of the dead and prostrated was a long one.

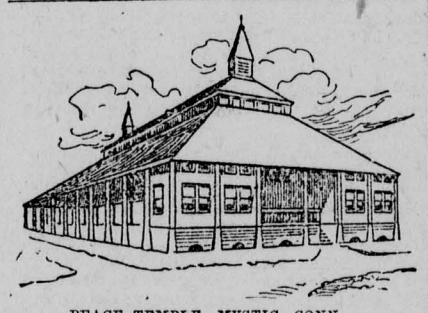
In Chicago the heat was intense, followed by violent thunderstorms and heavy rain. In Philadelphia and Pittsburg the heat was almost unprecedented, and numerous prostrations were reported. In Boston Wednesday was the hottest of the year with but one exception, and the general suffering was very great.

UNIVERSAL PEACE JUBILEE.

A Four Days' Celebration Held Near Mystic, Conn.

MYSTIC, Conn. (Special).—The Universal Peace Union held its thirty-second annual meeting at the Peace Temple, a mile above here on the Mystic River.

Mrs. Amanda Deyo, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Union, read letters of re-



PEACE TEMPLE, MYSTIC, CONN.
(Building in which Universal Peace Union held its annual convention.)

gret from President McKinley, ex-President Cleveland, Senator Hoar, the Presidents of most of the colleges and others. Ex-Governor Hoyt, of Iowa, made an address.

Professor Love's annual report is a very long article and covers the facts of the peace letter to the Queen Regent of Spain. He denounces the newspapers, which, he says, gave garbled accounts of the affair, omitting the principal parts of the letter and falsifying the accounts of sending the letter. The convention was in session four days.

ALGER VISITS CAMP WIKOFF.

He Inspects Montauk Point and Addresses Michigan Soldiers.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, L. I. (Special).—Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, made himself very popular with the soldiers of Camp Wikoff, while visiting the camp.

General Wheeler and Major Hopkins, of the general staff, met him on the station platform, which was crowded with soldiers and ladies who had come to visit relatives in camp. A portion of Troop E, Second Cavalry, was drawn up behind a fine open carriage, which General Wheeler had brought to convey the Secretary to his headquarters. Troop E constituted the escort of honor for the day.

Before going to the general hospital Secretary Alger made quite an extensive tour of the camp.

General Alger made a little address in the street of Company E, from Houghton, and F, from Iron Mountain, Mich. He referred to their gallant services and to the sixty sick in Company E and the seventy-four sick in Company F.

"I hope to meet you all strong and well in our Michigan homes before long," he said. Then the Secretary passed through the street, shaking hands with every man in the two companies.

SOLDIERS ORDERED HOME.

The First List of Troops Mustered Out of the Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Orders have been issued for the mustering out of the following regiments: First Vermont, First Maine, Fifty-second Iowa, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Maryland, Second New York, Second Nebraska and 157th Indiana, all volunteer infantry; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ohio Light Artillery; First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; Batteries A and B, Georgia Light Artillery; Twenty-eighth Indiana Light Battery and New York and Pennsylvania cavalry troops now in Porto Rico.

The Porto Rican cavalry mustered out are Troops A and C of New York; the Philadelphia City Troop, Sheridan Troop and the Governor's Troop of Pennsylvania.

American Schools For Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (By Cable).—The conferences between General Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, and the local authorities with reference to opening the public schools have resulted satisfactorily, and places will be ready for four thousand children on September 15. The salaries of the School Commissioners have been fixed at somewhat reduced figures; the element of sectarianism has been eliminated from the management and American bases of education have been proposed.

Feed Your Nerves

Upon rich, pure, nourishing blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will be free from those spells of despair, those sleepless nights and anxious days, those gloomy, deathlike feelings, those sudden starts at mere nothings, those dyspeptic symptoms and blinding headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done this for many others—it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

An Incident at Santiago.

An incident of the trenches before Santiago is told by a member of the Ninth Massachusetts. He says: "We arrived at the battlefield about noon, and were lined up in position behind a hill to act as reserves and to protect the food and ammunition. Bullets were whistling over our heads in a perfect storm; but we were becoming quite used to that sort of thing, and, being tired out, we lay down on the ground and tried to keep cool. While we were lying there a shell dropped at the feet of Sergeant Walker, not three feet from him. Fortunately it did not explode; if it had, the whole company would have been wiped out.

"It gave some of the boys such a fright that they started to run, but Sergeant Walker called them back, assuring them that the danger was past, and that he was going to use it for a seat. He walked over to it and planked himself down; but he had no more than touched it when he jumped about five feet in the air, and grabbing himself by the seat of the trousers, yelled:

"It's hot!"—New York Sun.

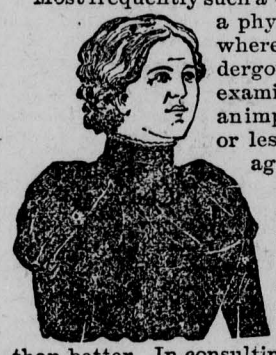
CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves



a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—MRS. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 319

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Where We Came From"—The Uncompromising War Between Science Falsely So-Called and Revelation—Evolution is Infidel and Heathen.

TEXT: "O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding oppositions of science falsely so-called."—I Timothy vi., 20.

There is no contest between genuine science and revelation. The same God who by the hand of the prophet wrote on parchment, by the hand of the storm wrote on the rock. The best telescopes and microscopes and electric batteries and philosophical apparatus belong to Christian universities. Who gave us magnetic telegraphy? Professor Morse, a Christian. Who swung the lightnings under the sea, cabling the continents together? Cyrus W. Field the Christian. Who discovered the anesthetical properties of chloroform, doing more for the relief of human pain than any man that ever lived, driving back nine-tenths of the horrors of surgery? James Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, as eminent for piety as for science, on week days in the university lecturing on profoundest scientific subjects, and on Sabbaths preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the masses of Edinburgh. I saw the universities of that city draped in mourning for his death, and I heard his eulogy pronounced by the destitute populations of the Cowgate. Science and revelation are the bass and soprano of the same tune. The whole world will yet acknowledge the complete harmony. But between what my text describes as science falsely so-called, and revelation, there is an uncompromising war, and one or the other must go under.

At the present time the air is filled with social and platform and pulpit talk about evolution, and it is high time that the people who have not time to make investigations for themselves understand that evolution in the first place, is up and down, out-and-out infidelity; in the second place it is contrary to the facts of science, and in the third place, that it is brutalizing in its tendencies. I do not argue that this is a genuine book, I do not say that the Bible is worthy of any kind of credence—those are subjects for other Sabbaths—but I want you to understand that Thomas Paine and Hume and Voltaire no more thoroughly disbelieved the Holy Scriptures than do all the leading scientists who believe in evolution.

I put upon the witness stand, living and dead, the leading evolutionists—Ernst Haeckel, John Stuart Mill, Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, Spencer. On the witness stand, ye men of science, living and dead, answer these questions: Do you believe the Holy Scriptures? No. And so they say all. Do you believe the Bible story of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden? No. And so they say all. Do you believe in the miracles of the Old and New Testament? No. And so they say all. Do you believe that Jesus Christ died to save the nations? No. And so they say all. Do you believe in the regenerating power of the Holy Ghost? No. And so they say all. Do you believe that human supplication directed heavenward ever makes any difference? No. And so they say all.

Herbert Spencer, in the only address he made in this country, in his very first sentence ascribes his physical ailments to fate, and the authorized report of that address begins the word fate with a big "F." Professor Haeckel, in the very first page of his two great volumes sneers at the Bible as a so-called revelation. Tyndall in his famous prayer test, defied the whole of Christendom to show that human supplication made any difference in the result of things. John Stuart Mill wrote elaborately against Christianity, and to show that his rejection of it was complete, ordered this epitaph for his tombstone: "Most unhappy." Huxley said that at the first reading of Darwin's book he was convinced of the fact that teleology had received its death blow at the hand of Mr. Darwin. All the leading scientists who believe in evolution, without one exception the world over, are infidels. I say nothing against infidelity, mind you. I only wish to define the belief and the meaning of the rejection.

Now, I put opposite to each other, to show that evolution is infidelity, the Bible account of how the human race started. Bible account: "God said, let us make man in our image. God created man in His own image; male and female created He them." He breathed into him the breath of life, the whole story setting forth the idea that it was not a perfect kangaroo, or a perfect ourang outang, but a perfect man. That is the Bible account. The evolutionist account: Away back in the ages there were four or five primal germs, or seminal spores from which all the living creatures have been evolved. Go away back, and there you will find a vegetable stuff that might be called a mushroom. This mushroom by innate force develops a tadpole, the tadpole by innate force develops a polywog, the polywog delevops a fish, the fish by natural force develops into a reptile, the reptile develops into a quadruped, the quadruped develops into a baboon, the baboon develops into a man.

Darwin says that the human hand is only a fish's fin developed. He says that the human lungs are only a swim bladder showing that we once floated or were amphibious. He says that the human ear could once have been moved by force of will just as a horse lifts its ear at a frightful object. He says the human race were originally web-footed. From primal germ to tadpole, from tadpole to fish, from fish to reptile, from reptile to wolf, from wolf to chimpanzee, and from chimpanzee to man. Now, if anybody says that the Bible account of the starting of the human race and the evolutionist account of the starting of the human race are the same accounts, he makes an appalling misrepresentation.

Prefer, if you will, Darwin's "Origin of the Species" to the Book of Genesis, but know you are an infidel. As for myself, as Herbert Spencer was not present at the creation and the Lord Almighty was present, I prefer to take the Divine account as to what really occurred on that occasion. To show that this evolution is only an attempt to eject God and to postpone Him, and to put Him clear out of reach, I ask a question or two. The baboon made the man and the wolf made the baboon, and the reptile made the quadruped, and the fish made the reptile, and the tadpole made the fish, and the primal germ made the tadpole. Who made the primal germ? Most of the evolutionists say: "We don't know." Others say it made itself. Others say it was spontaneous generation. There is not one of them who will fairly and openly and frankly and emphatically say, "God made it."

The nearest to a direct answer is that made by Herbert Spencer in which he says it was made by the great "unknowable mystery." But here comes Huxley with a cup of protoplasm to explain the thing. This protoplasm, he says, is primal life-giving quality with which the race away back in the ages was started. With his protoplasm he proposes to explain everything. Dear Mr. Huxley, who made the protoplasm?

To show you that evolution is infidel, I place the Bible account of how the brute creation was started opposite to the evolutionist's account, of the way the brute creation was started. Bible account: You know the Bible tells us how that the birds were made at one time and the cattle made at another time, and the fish made at another time, and that each brought forth after its kind. Evolutionist's account: From four or five primal germs or seminal spores all the living creatures evolved. Hundreds of thousands of species of insects, of reptiles, of beasts, of fish, from four germs—a statement flatly contradicting not only the Bible, but the very A B C of science. A species never develops into anything but its own species. In all ages and in all the world there has never been an exception to it. The shark never comes out of a whale, nor the pigeon of a vulture, nor the butterfly of a wasp. Species never cross over. If there be an attempt at it, it is hybrid, and the hybrid is always sterile, and has no descendants.

These men of science tell us that a hundred thousand species came from four, when the law all through the universe is that, starting in one species it keeps on in that species, and there would be only four now if there had been four at starting.

Agassiz says he found in a reef of Florida the remains of insects thirty thousand years old—not three, but thirty thousand years old—and that they were just like the insects now. There has been no change. All the facts of ornithology and zoology and ichthyology and conchology, but an echo of Genesis first and twenty-first: "Every winged fowl after his kind." Every creature after its kind. When common observation and science corroborate the Bible I will not stultify myself by surrendering to the elaborated guesses of evolutionists.

To show that evolution is infidel I place also the Bible account of how worlds were made opposite the evolutionist's account of how worlds were made. Bible account: God made two great lights—the one to rule the day, the other to rule the night; He made the stars also. Evolutionist account: Away back in the ages there was a fire mist or star dust, and this fire mist cooled off into granite, and then this granite by earthquake and by storm and by light was shaped into mountains and valleys and seas, and so what was originally fire mist became what we call the earth.

Who made the fire mist? Who set the fire mist to world-making? Who cooled off the fire-mist into granite? You have pushed God some sixty or seventy million miles from the earth, but He is too near yet for the health of evolution. For a great while the evolutionists boasted that they had found the very stuff out of which this world and all worlds were made. They lifted the telescope and they saw it, the very material out of which worlds made themselves. Nebula of simple gas. They laughed in triumph because they had found the factory where the worlds were manufactured, and there was no God anywhere around the factory! But in an unlucky hour for infidel evolutionists the spectroscopes of Fraunhofer and Kirchoff were invented, by which they saw into that neubla and found it was not a simple gas, but was a compound, and hence had to be supplied from some other source, and that implied a God, and away went their theory shattered into everlasting demolition.

So these infidel evolutionists go wandering up and down guessing through the universe. Anything to push away back Jehovah from His empire and make the one Book which is His great communication to the soul of the human race appear obsolete and delusion. But I am glad to know that while some of these scientists have gone into evolution, there are many that do not believe it. Among them, the man who by most is considered the greatest scientist we ever had this side of the water—Agassiz. A name that makes every intelligent man on earth over uncover.

Agassiz says: "The manner in which the evolution theory in zoology is treated would lead those who are not special zoologists to suppose that observations have been made by which it can be inferred that there is in nature such a thing as change among organized beings actually taking place. There is no such thing on record. It is shifting the ground of observation from one field of observation to another to make this statement, and when the assertions go too far as to exclude from the domain of science those who will not be dragged into this mire of mere assertion then it is time to protest."

With equal vehemence against the doctrine of evolution Hugh Miller, Farraday, Brewster, Dana, Dawson and hundreds of scientists in this country and other countries have made protest. I know that the few men who have adopted the theory make more noise than the thousands who have rejected it.

There is one tenet of evolution which it is demanded we adopt, that which Darwin calls "Natural Selection," and that which Wallace calls the "Survival of the Fittest." By this they mean that the human race and the brute creation are all the time improving because the weak die and the strong live. Those who do not die survive because they are the fittest. They say the breed of sheep and cattle and dogs and men is all the time improving, naturally improving. No need of God, or any Bible, or any religion, but just natural progress.

You see the race started with "spontaneous generation," and then it goes right on until Darwin can take us up with his "natural selection," and Wallace with his "survival of the fittest," and so we go right on up forever. Beautiful! But do the fittest survive? Garfield dead in September—Guiteau surviving until the following June. "Survival of the fittest?" Ah! no. The martyrs, religious and political, dying for their principles, their bloody persecutors living on to old age. "Survival of the fittest?" No. Bitten with the frosts of the second death be the tongue that dares utter it! It is not the "survival of the fittest."

How has it been in the families of the world? How was it with the child physically the strongest, intellectually the brightest, in disposition the kindest? Did that child die because it was not as fit to live as those of your family that survived? Not "the survival of the fittest." In all communities some of the noblest, grandest men dying in youth, or in mid-life, while some of the meanest and most contemptible live on to old age. Not "the survival of the fittest."

What is remarkable about this thing is, it is all the time developing its dishonesty. In our day it is ascribing this evolution to Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin. It is a dishonesty. Evolution was known and advocated hundreds of years before these gentlemen began to be evolved. The Phœnicians thousands of years ago declared that the human race wobbled out of the mud.

I am not a pessimist but an optimist. I do not believe everything is going to destruction; I believe everything is going on to redemption. But it will not be through the infidel doctrine of evolution, but through our glorious Christianity which has effected all the good that has ever been wrought and which is yet to reconstruct all the nations.

Away with your rotten, deceptive, infidel and blasphemous evolution, and give us the Bible, salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Known by His Walk.

A tutor of one of the Oxford colleges who limped in his walk was some years ago accosted by a well-known politician, who asked him if he was not the chaplain of the college at such a time, naming the year. The doctor said he was. The interrogator observed: "I knew you by your limp." "Well," said the doctor, "it seemed my limping made a deeper impression than my preaching." "Ah, doctor," was the reply, with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation."—St. Louis Star.

According to the statement of the French Government meteorologist at Puy-de-Dome, the least rainy towns in France are Nismes and Nice; for it only rains there on one day in six. But tourists had better avoid Bordeaux, for there it rains on two days out of every three.

Told by the Sergeant.

From The Democrat, Grand Rapids, Mich.

At the Michigan Soldiers' Home, in Grand Rapids, lives Sergeant Richard Dunn, hale and hearty, although he carries the scars of several wounds sustained in some of the battles of the Civil War. In recounting his experience to a reporter, Mr. Dunn said:

"About a year and a half ago I began to have trouble with my stomach. My suffering was so intense that I tried different medicines and doctored with several physicians, but without permanent relief.

A Wounded Soldier.

"I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People having cured a case much like mine, and I decided to give them a trial, which I did.

"After taking five boxes I was cured. I never felt better than I do now, even in my younger days. I am naturally a robust man, but that stomach trouble, together with rheumatism, which afterward set in, were making fast inroads upon my health and I am satisfied that it would have been but a short time before my comrades would have been conducting the regulation funeral ceremonies over my remains, had I not chanced to read of and taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"There are several others in the home who are taking these pills and are receiving great benefit." RICHARD DUNN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Nov., 1897.

HENRY GIBSON, *Notary Public.*

Sergeant Dunn is perfectly willing that anyone should write him in reference to his case, provided stamp is enclosed for the reply.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they cure cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

A secret cable has been established between New York and Paris, France.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

---

There is a lighthouse to every fourteen miles of coast in England.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Scotland the last day of the year or New Year's eve is called Hogmanay.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

New York has more fire-engines than London and Berlin combined.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

San Francisco has two Chinese weekly papers.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There are 40,000 native pupils in the Sunday-schools of the Fiji Islands.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The flower trade of London exceeds in value $10,000,000 per annum.

Cold winds roughen and chap the skin. Glenn's Sulphur Soap softens and reunites it. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c

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Butler College, of Indianapolis, has been affiliated with the University of Chicago.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Aberdeen terriers are driving out all other fashionable pet dogs in London.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Kentucky claims to have more water power than any other State in the Union.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

American capitalists are rushing into Porto Rico.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

There are only about thirty physicians practicing in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

Canada's unexplored area is 1,000,000 square miles.

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THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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LIQUID PISTOL

SHOOTS WATER, AMMONIA, OR OTHER LIQUID.

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PROTECTION AGAINST DOGS OR MEN, WITHOUT KILLING OR MAIMING. LOTS OF FUN TO BE HAD WITH IT.

FUN NOT A TOY

It is a weapon which protects bicyclists against vicious dogs and foot-pads; travelers against robbers and toughs; homes against thieves and tramps, and is adapted to many other situations.

It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise or smoke; breaks no law and creates no lasting regrets, as does the bullet pistol. It simply and amply protects, by compelling the foe to give undivided attention to himself for awhile instead of to the intended victim.

It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and nickel plated. Sent boxed and post-paid by mail with full directions how to use for 50c in 2c. Postage Stamps, Post-office Money Order, or Express Money Order.

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"Cleanliness is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty. Common Sense Dictates the Use of

SAPOLIO

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim. No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

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Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R., to be held at Cincinnati, O., September 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at rate of *single fare for the round trip*.

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When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

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For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

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Over my fresh arrival of

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Surprise, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Surprise, second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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Surprise, fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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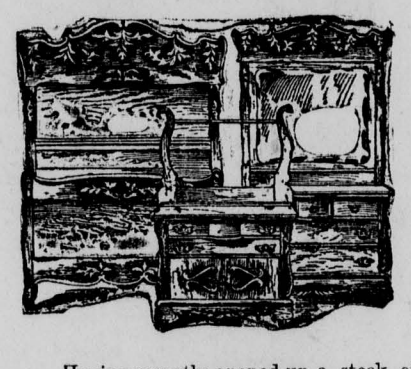

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We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

Come and See Us.

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We never had a larger assortment of General Merchandise for you to select from. New goods added to every line. We ask you to call and learn prices whether you wish to buy or not.

New PRINTS, MUSLIN, GINGHAM, SHIRTING, TABLE LINEN LACES, EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS, &c, &c.

A lot of extra fine ginghams made to sell at 15c per yard, while stock lasts we offer them to you for 10c per yard.

Special Bargains

In Corsets. 50c reduced to 35c; 75c to 50c; $1.00 to 75c. The Jackson Corset Waists, worth $1.25, for $1.00. Also lot of Misses' Corset Waists, 30c reduced to 15c. Boys' waists 50c reduced to 25c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, to close, reduced from 50c to 35c, 75c to 50c, $1.00 to 75c. Don't miss this sale.

Large lot of Glassware 10c reduced to 5c, 15c to 10c, 20c and 25c to 15c.

Prices of Queensware have advanced under the new tariff law. While our present stock lasts we will sell at old prices.

Floor and table oil cloths are very low and advancing. We offer you some very low prices.

Largest stock of Wall Paper ever brought to town, at 5c a bolt and upward.

Also a large line of window shades from 12½c to 50c each, all on spring rollers.

Lamps, latest styles and good value.

Big bargains in Men's and Boys' dress and work pants and children's suits. A large stock to select from.

On our tables you will find bargains in Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes. One or two pairs of a kind. They must go to make room for new stock. If you find your size you will save money.

We have bargains in all lines—dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, queensware, glassware, tinware, hardware, wood and willow ware, drugs, notions, groceries, etc., etc.

Agents for Syracuse plows, and Raymond & Campbell Stove Co. If you want a stove call and learn prices.

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A PERFECT RANGE.

The Dockash Range is about as near perfect as human skill and ingenuity can make a range. It has every good feature that a perfect range should have. Two hundred women in this town and county will speak in grateful praise of its perfect action. The moment it is put into the house you begin to economize. It lessens the fuel bill, time and labor. Price no higher than for other ranges.

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MUST BE CLOSED OUT NOW.

In Order to Close Out Certain Lines of

BOY'S SHORT PANTS SUITS,

(Sizes 3 to 16 Years,)

We have divided them into the following lots:

Lot 1 are Suits worth $4.50 to $6.00, reduced to $3.00.
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Lot 4 are a few odds and ends that we will close out at 79 cents.

These suits are mostly heavy weights, although there are a few light weight suits amongst them.

This is an elegant opportunity to buy good clothes cheap, especially if you have a boy that you intend sending to school this coming term.

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

HUGO MAYER, Manager,

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P. S.—We don't want to carry any wash suits over and as we have a great many we have cut the price down to 50 cents a suit. These include $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 suits.

This Week We Offer You

Good prints at	5 cents.
Muslin (unbleached, yard wide)	5c, 6c and 7 "
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Sheeting (2¼ yds. wide)	20 "
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Shirting (good)	8 "
Gingham	6 "
Dress goods, the greatest assortment ever offered in this place, ranging in price from	8c to 60 "

Talking about shoes, we have the best line in town—Men's, Women's and Children's. Come and see them.

Have you seen the BRYN MAWR Shoe for Ladies? It's a beauty.

If you want a suit of clothes for your boy, here is the place to buy. Prices from $1.50 to $3.00.

TRUNKS and SATCHELS—our stock is complete. Come and see them; prices are away down.

We have now on exhibition the finest assortment of Umbrellas ever shown in this town. The prices will surprise you when you see the goods. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, $1.50; would be cheap at $2.00.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

August 29, 1898.

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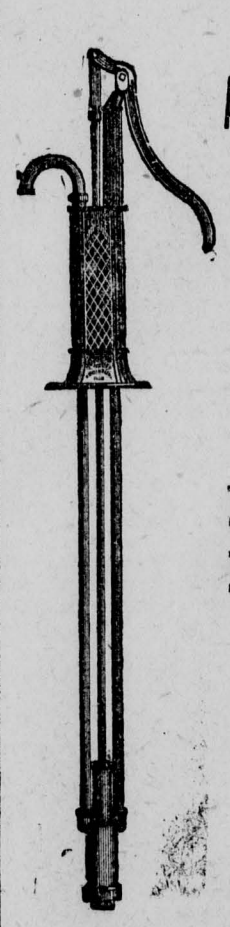

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Both Iron and Wood. Cut and fit for any depth well and guaranteed to do the work.

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Call and examine my stock and be convinced that my PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, or write for price list.

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